The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XXXIX. LOUISVILLE, SUNDAY AND MONDAY, OCTOBER 24 AND 25, 1869. NEW SERIES. NO 407

WASHINGTON.

No Action in Cuban Affairs Until Congress Meets.

Grant to Visit Louisville in November.

Something Official from Paraguay at Last.

A Great Eight Hour Convention Called.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

CUBAN MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—It has transpired through a prominent Republican officer who had an interview with the President to-day, that it was declared at the Cabinet meeting on Friday to take no further action on the part of the administration in Cuban matters until the meeting of Congress. The main question will therefore be postponed until that time, though of course such incidental matters as the Spanish gunboats and the Cuban privateer will be considered, but the question of recompense is transferred substantially to Congress.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

A delegation will interview the President on Monday to visit the Maryland State fair and race course, but it is understood that he will decline, as he intends to make the last of his fall visits to Louisville, on November 18th, to attend the meeting of the association of the Army of the Cumberland.

GENERAL MCMAHON,

the long missing minister to Paraguay, arrived from Brazil last evening and proceeded to New York. The administration awaits with interest his official dispatches regarding Lopez, to submit to the Congressional Committee, who are investigating the outrages committed by the latter on American citizens.

REPORT ON PACIFIC RAILROADS.

The board of eminent citizens, consisting of Messrs. Boyd, Comstock, Felton, Walbridge and Winslow, appointed by the President under the joint resolution of Congress, approved April 10th, 1869, to examine and report on the roads of the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies, having made their examination, met at the Interior Department to-day to complete their report.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The various trade societies and mechanics' associations have called a great convention here to fix upon eight hours as a day's labor in all branches of mechanical service.

INCREASED COMPENSATION.

The Third Auditor of the Treasury will recommend in his annual report an increase of compensation for his clerks and other heads of bureaus, and intends to indorse the equal service bill pending in Congress.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE CAPITAL REMOVAL QUESTION.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—A Washington dispatch says the project of removing the capital out West would appear to have more strength than Washingtonians believe. The Western members are pretty well united on the subject, and from all that I can learn here this evening it is very likely that a trial of strength between the removers and anti-removers will come up at the next session of Congress. An appropriation of $8,500,000 is to be asked for to put up new buildings for the State and War Departments, and Western members are determined, it is said, to fight the proposition at every stage. The Western men assert that every additional dollar expended on Federal works in Washington will be made an argument against removing the capital, and they are determined to furnish no more arguments on that side.

Gen. Butler said to-night that sensible men would govern themselves, as to holding or selling out property here, by the test vote on the appropriation for the new War and State Departments.

MR. EWING'S CONDITION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Thos. Ewing, Sr., who laid all night in the room of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, was removed to the residence of his son, Gen. Ewing, this morning. He is represented as in an improved condition.

THE BUTTERFIELD INVESTIGATION.

The Secretary of the Treasury will soon order an investigation into the charges against Gen. Butterfield in connection with the gold panic, in such a manner as will thoroughly test the truth. The Secretary received this morning a letter from Gen. Butterfield courting the fullest investigation.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

A statement has been prepared at the Treasury Department which shows that the amount of coupon bonds of the United States outstanding Sept. 30, 1869, was $1,332,440,600; registered bonds outstanding, $775,496,200.

MAJ. GEN. HARVEY

has arrived in this city from Dakotah, and had an interview with the President.

GEN. SHERMAN

will discharge the duties of Secretary of War until the arrival of Secretary Belknap.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL

had a long conversation with President Grant this morning.

CURRENCY.

Receipts of fractional currency for the week, $1,379,900; shipments, $1,432,970; amount redeemed, $419,900; National Bank circulation, $299,732,745.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Brooks Case—Jim Haggerty Escapes from Custody.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—The prosecution in the Brooks case reserving the right to call a witness who has been spirited away, and cannot now be found, the defense will try to prove an alibi. The court refused to admit the affidavit of Neil McLaughlin, driver of the carriage, to Mayor Fox, on which the indictments were found against the prisoner.

In the Brooks case, this afternoon, for the defense, a member of persons, including Alderman McMullin, swore positively that from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. on the day that Brooks was shot, Morrow and Dougherty were drinking, playing cards, etc., in a tavern in the Southern part of the city, over two miles from the scene of the shooting, which occurred about 12 o'clock.

The notorious Jim Haggerty was brought up to court this morning for decision of the case whether the pardon of the Governor on condition of leaving the State was not rendered inoperative by his violating its condition and returning to the State. Haggerty was put in the prison van to be returned to jail, but on reaching Chestnut street was surrounded by his friends, who took him out of custody, and he ran pursued by a great crowd and finally escaped. The affair caused great excitement.

The Spanish steamer Gen. Dulce was sold by the sheriff at Merchants' Exchange to-day at $24,000.

NEW ORLEANS.

Weather — Postmaster Smallwood's Defalcation — Quarantine — Municipal.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 22.—Weather cooler. Mercury 57 degrees. The tide at the Passes at the mouth of the Mississippi river, is very low. Several large vessels from foreign ports are outside, unable to cross the bars.

Proceedings have been instituted in the United States District Court against Wm. Smallwood, the last postmaster at New Orleans, and his sureties, for an alleged defalcation of over $19,000, the proceeds from a sale of internal revenue stamps, and of which his account was short.

Quarantine from all ports cease to exist here from to-day.

A citizens' meeting is being held here to-night, the object being to endeavor to secure a better and more honorable municipal government.

BOSTON.

The Earthquake—Its Effects in Massachusetts—Grand Shaking Up.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—The earthquake was severe in Newburyport, shaking the doors and windows, and many movable things in the houses. The people generally were awakened by the commotion. An old brick mansion-house, built seventy years ago, having the thick, massive walls so common in those days, was shaken from the roof to the cellar, rattling the doors and windows, and creating general alarm among the occupants. The people in their beds were very sensible of a vibrating motion under them.

ST. LOUIS.

The Boy Murderer Sentenced—Weather.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—Judge Primm, of the Criminal Court, passed sentence of death to-day upon Max. Klingler, the boy-murderer, who shot his uncle nearly two years ago. He is to be hanged on the 16th of December. His counsel objected to the overruling by the Judge of his motion for a new trial and will appeal to the Supreme Court.

The weather has been clear and cold to-day after the snow-storm of last night. The mercury this evening stood at 32 degrees.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Earthquake—Freshet—Crops.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Oct. 22.—This morning at 5:45 a severe shock of earthquake was felt here lasting 30 seconds.

A freshet prevails in the river St. John. The wharves of Frederickton and Woodstock are under water.

Reports from the interior state that the potato crop is injured by disease. Other crops are far above the average.

NEW YORK.

[To the Associated Press.]

AMERICAN NAVIGATION COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The Congressional Select Committee on American Navigation having held sessions at New York, Boston, and Portland, visited Fall river. The committee adjourned from there to meet at Philadelphia the first Tuesday in December next. The questions before the committee were finally narrowed down to three distinct propositions, one or all of which will probably be recommitted to Congress—remission of all duties on material entering into the construction of ships; the permitting of foreign ships to be purchased and admitted to American registership, lines as well as domestic as in foreign trade. This measure was recommended to the committee as indispensable to the growth of our mercantile steam marine.

SMUGGLING.

L. R. Hoover has been held to answer the charge of smuggling $50,000 worth of goods from Canada.

DEFAULTING CASHIER.

Morris Hill, cashier of the Butchers' Bank of Somerstown, Westchester county, has disappeared, and is said to be a defaulter to a large amount.

THE ROMAN COUNCIL.

Archbishop Blanchet, Bishop McLaughlin and other Catholic clergymen left here to-day by steamer for Rome.

THE LATE GOLD PANIC.

It is stated that the grand jury have caused subpoenas to be issued for Corbin, Butterfield, Fisk, Gould, and numerous others to appear next week and testify relative to the late gold panic.

FATHER HYACINTHE

attended a Jewish Synagogue to-day. He leaves Thursday for Boston, where he will be a guest of Rev. Dr. Prim.

A WOMEN'S PARLIAMENT

convened here to-day, where several women who have been prominent as getters-up of Sorosis and kindred organizations made speeches, read addresses, &c. A Mrs. Pierce presided.

BONDS STOLEN.

Some $50,000 worth of Brooklyn assessment bonds have been stolen from Kissam & Co.

A COLLISION

occurred between the steamers Chauncey C. Vibbard and Adelphi last evening as they approached the dock at Yonkers. The Adelphi was badly damaged. No person injured.

BUTTERFIELD RESIGNS.

It is reported that Butterfield telegraphed his resignation to-day to Secretary Boutwell, which was immediately accepted. Another rumor says a dispatch from Boutwell, tendering the position to a well known merchant, has been answered by a declination.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

BREADSTUFFS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The flour market is weak, but closed firmer at the decline. State and Western 5@10c lower, less active, and transactions small. Wheat—Market flat and opened 1c lower, but closed firm at yesterday's prices. Corn opened at a decline of 1c, with small offerings; closed with slight improvement. Oats were lower under a report that liberal supplies were shipped for this city, to arrive on Monday and Tuesday.

PROVISIONS.

Mess Pork—Market more active, both at wholesale and retail, with better prices, and closing with a strong tone at $30 75@31. Lard continued dull on the spot, without decline; first-class lots very scarce; a few lots changed hands at 17¾c. Cut meats steady and active, with very small supply. Bacon is in better demand than supply; firmer and steady at 17¼@17¾c for city cured.

GROCERIES.

Sugar—Raws are moderately active with demand chiefly from refiners. Prices closed firm and steady; refining grades 11¼@11½c; Cuba 11¼@11½c; Porto Rico 12¼@13¼c; Havana 12@13¼c; Refined dull and heavy at 15@16c. Coffee is in good demand; Rio firm at 15¾@17¾c other kinds quiet.

FREIGHTS

dull and prices drooping; wheat to Liverpool by steam 9d.

MONETARY.

The money market is dull and easy at 6@7 per cent. Business notes are short at 10@15 per cent.

THE WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

shows deposits decreased $2,344,613; legal tenders decreased $1,191,000; specie, $900,389.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

steady and closed firm.

Foreign exchange quiet.

The gold market opened at 131⅛, advanced to 131⅜, declined to 130⅞, and closed at 131.

The stock market was irregular, declined, and closed dull.

THE PACIFIC.

First Pullman Palace Train—Express Robbery—Mutiny at Victoria—Defense of J. Ross Browne.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—The first regular Pullman Palace train over the Pacific arrived last night on time. The passengers, among whom were two English noblemen, members of Parliament, were delighted with their accommodations, and adopted resolutions of thanks to Pullman and the superintendents of the Pacific roads.

Highwaymen stopped the Los Angelos stage yesterday near that city, and robbed the express and passengers of a large amount. The mail contained several hundred thousand dollars in greenbacks, which were untouched.

Sixteen sailors, of her Majesty's ship Chaupleal, now at Victoria, went ashore with the launch on the 20th instant, under command of a midshipman and two men. They mutinied, overpowered the officer and four sailors, rowed to port Dungeness, Washington Territory, and escaped.

Robert Hart, inspector general of Imperial maritime customs at Pekin, writes that Ross Browne, leaving aside what is said of Burlingame, in his address to the British and American merchants at Shanghai, was reasonably truthful in matters of fact and to the point. He says Browne's reply was a fair resume of history and a just exposition of the situation. He says nothing in it disagrees with facts, but thinks it does not go far enough in suggesting what should be the duty of foreigners in future. While he approves coercion, he admits treaties ought to be enforced, though the greatest difficulty is in determining how far even that would be available or justifiable. Burlingame's policy does not seem to be working satisfactorily.

Hart, says Garvie, of the foreign office, is getting more illiberal every day, and he has not ceased to warn Burlingame how far the Chinese are from making good his words. The British missionaries at Pekin protested against Sir Rutherford Alcock's recommendation for restriction of missionary privileges. American missionaries cordially indorsed the course pursued by Browne, who they say was an earnest advocate of their cause.

MEMPHIS.

The Press on the Senatorial Election.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 23.—The election of Cooper to the Senate is variously commented on by the Press here. The Appeal regards it as probably the best selection after Johnson. The Sun says the action of the Legislature in electing Cooper and the means resorted to to accomplish it, have elected Johnson Governor and Senator hereafter. The Avalanche regards it as a signal victory. The Ledger heartily indorses the election of Cooper in preference to either Johnson or Etheridge.

Heavy Snow at Detroit.

DETROIT, Oct. 23.—About half-past 1 o'clock this afternoon snow commenced falling in this city and neighborhood, and continued until 9 o'clock. Telegraph lines in all directions have suffered much from the snow, which was heavy and slushy. Many shade and ornamental trees in all parts of the city were badly beaten down.

THANKSGIVING.

Proclamation of Gov. Stevenson.

Another fleeting year measures with its approaching close our earthly mortality. It finds us the dependent objects of God's beneficence and bounty—the favored creatures of His mercy and His love. His guardian care now, as in the past, still protects us as a free and happy Commonwealth.

Freedom of speech, freedom of opinion, and liberty of conscience continue to be the cherished heritage of our people.

Our population has increased and our material wealth has been augmented during the present year. An abundant measure of health has been our portion, while peace, with plenty, has blessed us. Abundant harvests have crowned the industry of our husbandmen, and honest labor, throughout its varied vocations, has found a compensating reward.

Trade has revived. New industrial and commercial enterprises have been successfully inaugurated, binding, by closer ties, Kentucky with her sister States. Our educational, benevolent and religious associations are growing in power, and daily becoming more active agencies of an enlarged and enlightened civilization.

Above all, eternal salvation continues to be freely vouchsafed to every human creature through the mediation of an incarnate and Divine Redeemer.

Such unnumbered blessings demand our homage and our praise. "It is very meet, right, and our bounden duty," devoutly to render them.

I therefore designate Thursday, 18th November next, as a day of public and general thanksgiving. I recommend its observance as such by the entire people of this Commonwealth.

Let all secular business be suspended on that day.

At our homes and in all places of public worship, let us come together, and as with one accord lift up our hearts and voices in prayer and praise to our Father and our God for such manifold love and goodness toward us, and humbly implore of Him a continuance of His favor toward us.

[L.S.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 22d day of October, A. D., 1869, and in the seventy-eighth year of the Commonwealth.

JOHN. W. STEVENSON.

By the Governor:
S. B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.
W. T. SAMUELS, Assistant Secretary.

☞ The New York Herald says that Jas. Fisk, Jr., began life as menagerie employe, and served a long time in "stirring up the animals."

☞ A Canadian alderman, at whose house Prince Arthur recently stayed two days, has sent in a bill for $3,500 for his board and lodging.

☞ The land lines connecting with the Atlantic Cable at Heart's Content were prostrated by storms for three days this week, but are now repaired.

☞ Portland, Me., has a hackman, Joseph Ramsey by name, who took a well-filled pocket book which he found in his coach to the police station.

FOREIGN.

Death of the Earl of Derby.

General Strike Among French Workmen

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[BY CABLE TELEGRAPH.]

ENGLAND.

FENIAN AMNESTY ASSOCIATION.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The recent reply of Mr. Gladstone to the President of the Limerick Amnesty Association on the subject of the course of the Government toward imprisoned Fenians causes considerable discussion, and the London Amnesty Association has protested against the sentiment of the Premier. A committee appointed by this body had arranged for a monster open-air demonstration on Sunday, but the meeting is likely to be indefinitely postponed, as the government would suppress it.

NOT HETERODOX.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Morning Standard, in an editorial to-day, protests against the the election of Rev. Frederick Temple as Bishop of Exeter on account of his suspicious heterodoxy.

THE WEST INDIA CABLE.

One length of the new submarine cable designed to connect Havana with Jamaica has been completed.

DEATH OF LORD DERBY.

Earl Derby died this morning, seventy years old.

FRANCE.

REUNION OF MARSHALS.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Yesterday the Marshals who were present in Paris had a reunion.

THE STRIKE MANIA.

The strike which originated with the merchants' clerks is rapidly spreading among all classes of workmen.

OPPOSITION DEPUTIES.

It is now certain that none of the deputies will go to the Chamber on the 26th, as was contemplated by the opposition.

The military are collecting in Paris in view of the threatened irregular meeting of the Corps Legislatif on the 26th. An Imperial manifesto is expected. The Orleanists are active.

SPAIN.

INSURRECTIONARY LEADER CAPTURED.

MADRID, Oct. 23.—Albedia, suspected of implication in the recent insurrection, has been arrested by the authorities and taken to Valentia for trial.

THE THRONE.

The Spanish Cabinet is divided on the subject of a candidate for the throne.

TRANQUILLITY—ARRESTS.

The country is tranquil. The Bishop of Oshama and several Protestants have been arrested at Granada.

EGYPT.

THE SUEZ CANAL PROGRAMME.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 23.—The ceremonies on the occasion of the successful completion of the Suez Canal will be interesting. The following is the programme: The fetes will begin at Port Said on the 16th of November; vessels forming the fleet will proceed to Ismalia the next day and remain there until the 18th and go through the Suez the 19th when the proceedings will be ended the following day.

EUGENIE.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—The Empress Eugenie has arrived at Cairo.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Oct. 23—P. M.—Consols 93⅜; American securities quiet; 5-20's of 1862, 81⅞; '65, 81⅛; '67, 82⅝; 10-40's, 76. Erie, 21⅛; Illinois, 96; Atlantic and Great Western, 27⅛.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Bourse quiet. Rentes 71 francs 35 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 23.—Cotton market—middling uplands 12d, Orleans 12⅛d; sales 12,000 bales. California white wheat 10s 7d, red western 9s 5d, winter 9s 8d@9s 7d. Western flour 24s. Corn—No. 2 mixed 28s 6d. Oats 2s 6d. Peas 44s 6d. Pork 112s 6d. Beef 86s. Lard 71s. Cheese 67s 6d. Bacon 65s 6d. Refined petroleum is 8⅛d. Petroleum at Antwerp firm at 50⅞. Cotton at Havre quiet at 135⅞, afloat.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 23, P. M.—5-20 bonds, 87⅛; market firm.

HAVRE, Oct. 23, P. M.—Cotton closed flat and irregular for both spot and afloat. Tres-ordinaire on spot 147f; low middling afloat 134⅞f.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 23.—The steamship Helvetia, from New York, arrived to-day.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, Oct. 24.

The county poor are all well.

The health of the city is good considering the unseasonable weather of last week.

The roof of the new German Evangelical church, on Spring street, is nearly finished.

The people of Georgetown township are in need of a school teacher.

The Floyd Circuit Court, Judge Bicknell presiding, convenes to-morrow.

The real estate transfers recorded last week amounted to near $42,000.

Gen. A. S. Burnett and daughters go to California next Tuesday.

Trains leave for Jeffersonville on Sunday at 7:30, 9, and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 2:30, 4, 5:30, 7:30, and 10:15 P. M.

The Davenport Brothers propose entertaining our citizens at the Opera House on Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

The ladies of Ruth Lodge, D. of R., commence a fair for the benefit of the poor on November 2d.

The Common Pleas Court adjourned yesterday until the next term. Four divorces were granted during the week.

The steam engine, Jefferson, has been returned from the shops in good repair, and is now ready for action.

The phrase which appeared in yesterday's issue, characterizing Mr. Clark as one of the band, should have read the defendant's father.

W. S. Coggeshall, the Greenville 'bus driver, will have to have his leg amputated in consequence of the late accident which befell him, by which it was broken.

The argument in the Clark case occupied the attention of the Criminal Court yesterday until half after three. The case went to the jury at four o'clock. Up to the close of this report no verdict had been rendered.

Matrimony has not been very rife in the past week. We presume cold weather has affected the thermometer of love. The following persons, however, made the venture: Henry R. Quebbeman to Margaret Staath; John Ebbing to Christina Erdman; Joseph Cheap to Mary Sills.

The continued cold weather is a matter of general surprise and comment. The first time for three days the sun appeared at 4 P. M. yesterday and quickly dodged behind a thick, cold cloud and did this side of the world good night.

Our police force continue to have a lazy time. The starry gentlemen reported everything quiet. Not an offender came within the limits of their vigils since last report, and the benches of the police court were consequently empty.

Yesterday application was made to the County Trustee for aid for a family in absolute need, but there being no funds provided for the poor of the county the applicant was turned away empty-handed. We are informed that the case is a worthy one. The father is lying very sick. A large family is dependent upon him, and if no aid is extended great suffering will result. The name is omitted by request, but we will state that the house is near a machine shop, on upper Fourth street.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Oct. 24.

No marriage licenses have been issued in Jeffersonville since the 16th.

W. R. Wills will be buried at 2 P. M. to-day.

On Sunday trains leave for New Albany at 8:15, 9:45, 11:15 A. M.; 1:45, 3:15, 4:45, 6:15, 7:30, and 11:00. Half fare on Sundays.

Only one case disturbed the serene portals of the City Court yesterday, that a disorderly. He paid $10 40.

There will be, as usual, a temperance lecture in Holmes & Thias' Hall at 4 P. M. to-day.

The farmers of Clarke county are successful this year in everything but potatoes and cabbage.

On Tuesday evening the renowned and inscrutable Davenport Brothers will give one of their popular seances at Mozart Hall.

The brick-work of the new high school on Chestnut street will be finished by the middle of the week.

John Aston, aged eighty-one years, who fought in the battle of Tippecanoe, and who has been a resident of this county over forty years, went to the poor-house on Friday.

Yesterday dispatches from Cincinnati announced that Dr. Thayer's circus, which is billed for Jeffersonville to-morrow, was seized by the Sheriff. Consequently, a postponement is necessary.

The ferryboat Isaac Bowman returned from the Madison marine ways yesterday. She will take the place of the James Thompson to-morrow, which latter boat goes to Madison for general overhauling.

The COURIER-JOURNAL is always obtainable at Ferrier & Pyle's postoffice news-stand. The Sunday COURIER-JOURNAL can be procured at Spieth's confectionary and Manderbaugh's news-stand.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Don't forget R. Esau's great sale at 10 A. M. to-morrow, one mile out the Charlestown pike.

☞ The New York Express wants the laws against indecent publications enforced against Mrs. Stowe's proposed renewal of the Byron controversy.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

SATURDAY, October 23.

Wm. Maddox, alias Hinton, alias Wm. Warren Viley, a suspected felon, was required to give bond in $500, in default of which he was sent to the workhouse.

Peter Simon, assault and battery on Frederick Schafer with intent to kill; case sent to the grand jury.

Thos. Morrisey, stealing a gold watch and chain worth three hundred dollars from John S. Kerr; continued.

J. H. Meadorus, W. Blankenship, and J. C. Simmons, stealing seven thousand dollars from Joseph Blankenship; continued till Friday and the parties held in $8,000 bond to answer.

The following cases of drunkenness were disposed of: Stephen Manly, fined $3. John Boone, fined $5 and held in $300 for sixty days. Charles Mathias, fined $3 and held in $100 for sixty days. Alex. Hemans, fined $5, and held in $100 to answer to the charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons. Jacob Dukehart, continued.

"ASKING TOO MUCH."

The Late Convention Hauled Over the Coals.

[From the New York Herald.]

Gen. Walbridge, in his speech on Tuesday, before the Chamber of Commerce at Cincinnati, gave an account of the proceedings of the recent Louisville Convention. He described this convention as national in its character, embracing delegates from every State in the Union. Among the prominent sentiments which he said prevailed in the convention was one that the public debt should be paid as it was stipulated when contracted. This, however, may mean anything or nothing. Another was that the South had been impoverished by the rebellion, and that she should be aided by the General Government so as to develop her natural resources. Such, he declared, was the unanimous opinion of the convention, and to this end, he added, it was decidedly in favor of opening a water line communication between the Ohio and the Atlantic, of reconstructing the levees on the Mississippi, of giving aid to the steam lines projected between Southern ports and Europe, and of aiding in the construction of another continental railway.

Now we most respectfully submit that all this is asking a little too much. Desirable as the accomplishment of these various objects may be, to demand it from Government now, while laden with the present huge burden of debt, is at least inopportune. If the people of Virginia and Ohio cannot together effect the completion of the canal from Lynchburg across the Alleghanies to the Ohio they will have to wait. If the estates along the Mississippi are not valuable enough to raise loans upon for the building of levees, the owners of the estates will also have to wait. Similar patience must be exercised by the projectors of steam lines from Southern ports to Europe if private enterprise prove unequal to the task of establishing them. And as for extending Government aid to another continental railway, we understand that all that is wanted by General Fremont, who is at the head of the Southern Pacific Railway enterprise, is the right of way through the public domain. Doubtless this will be accorded through Arkansas, the Indian country, New Mexico and Arizona, and Texas will make ample donations for the purpose, while the Californians will do their share towards completing the road commenced at San Diego. But it is out of the question to talk of additional grants of government bonds in aid of railways, canals, steam lines and levees. What has been done for the Pacific Railroad must suffice for the present. President Grant has clearly intimated that this is the case, and that our first object should be to lighten instead of increasing the burden of public taxes. We repeat that the Louisville Convention asks too much. The South is getting on very well with its cotton crop and its sugar and tobacco crops. We rejoice in the returning prosperity of the Southern people, and we believe that the time has come for them to help themselves.

Chester White Hogs.

The Chester White is not an original breed of hogs, but is derived from a cross of the best stock in England with the Chinese or Siamese hog. From these two, the former large and somewhat coarse, the latter smaller and with fine points, a breed has been obtained which grows to a good size, fattens quickly and easily and makes the best quality of pork at a very small cost. Several of these improved hogs were imported to Chester county, Pennsylvania, over forty years ago, by Messrs. Lamborn and Jeffreys, since which time the stock has been carefully bred by a number of our best farmers.

The breed has been still further improved in this country by introducing a strain of Suffolk blood, though it has reduced the size. This is doubtless an improvement over the coarse, heavy hog, as grown by some breeders in this country, which does not mature early and suffers great loss in waste and offal. A neat medium hog, weighing about four hundred pounds, from twelve to fifteen months old, is sufficiently large for farmers, and more profitable than the large, coarse size. The Chester White as bred in this vicinity is more profitable for the farmer, both for use and trade, than any other. It produces more pork on a given quantity of feed in a shorter time than any other breed. The Chinese hog, from which, crossed with the English hog, the Chester White is obtained, is the best for its size, in some respects known. The flesh is exquisitely delicate, especially that of the sucking pig, and it fattens rapidly and at little cost. Yet it yields so much fat that it fails to make the finest bacon. It is a little tender, too, and does not thrive in western latitudes, where the weather is severe. For crossing with other breeds it has proved very beneficial and useful, and the nearest approach to it in this country is the Prince Albert Suffolk, which is derived chiefly from the Chinese brood. The latter, though they do not grow to a great weight, fatten early and produce the sweetest quality of bacon.

The Chester White, as bred here, possesses all the good qualities of the Prince Albert Suffolk, together with the large size required by the selection of animals of this stock for breeding. There is bad and indifferent stock among the best breeds, which should always be rejected, in order to preserve and improve them. The following rules apply in the selection of Chester Whites, and may be used with advantage for other breeds as well. The stram from which the breeder selects should be noted for fertility. In a breeding sow this quality is essential, and is inherited. She should be a careful mother, with a sufficient number of dugs for a litter of twelve, never less than ten. A young, untried brood sow will display the instincts which predominate in the breed to which she belongs. Both the boar and sow should be sound and healthy, and in fair but not very fat condition, to breed well. The Chester White is noted for its good size and health, for fattening readily and early and for good form. Form as applied to hogs, relates to the development of those points which secure profit and economy to the owner and breeder. These points in the Chester White denote the degree of purity of blood. The head should be of medium size, high at the forehead and short, with animated and lively eyes. The ears should be medium size, thin, sharp and half drooping. The cheeks should be deep and full, the neck deep, and dishing gracefully from the back of the head, merging gradually into a broad breast. The shoulders should be set well apart at the collar bone, the body should be deep, round, well barreled, with ample chest, broad loins, and a straight, flat, broad back. The tail should be slender, the hams round, full and well developed; the limbs fine-boned, with clean, small joints, ending in good compact hoofs closely set together. If in perfect health the animal will be lively, animated, hold up its head and move freely. It is then in good breeding condition.

The bristles should be fine and rather scanty, so as to allow the skin to show through, which should be white and glossy. The color of the animal should be pure white, but occasionally a small black spot or two appear in some strains of the best specimens. This doubtless comes from the black Chinese breed, which was also crossed with the English hog in Bedfordshire, England, though the white was generally selected. The pure white should always be selected, in order to preserve the characteristics of the breed, but a very fine hog should not be rejected because small black spots appear. Nor is a superior hog to be discarded for small spots of blue on the skin, which are sometimes seen on the best specimens. The pure Chester White are remarkably healthy, and free from eruptions and diseases of the skin. A few words just here to the treatment which hogs should receive. Almost any place is thought good enough for a pig, no matter how damp, dark and filthy it may be. It is not, however, and from such filth does come diseases of the skin, swelling of the joints, dullness, loss of appetite, and intestines infested with worms and parasites. Hogs require clean and comfortable quarters, in a well built and water-proof sty, with sleeping apartment cut off from the feeding place. The trough should be of strong oak boards, a portion partitioned off for fresh water. In the sleeping apartment a little rye straw should be thrown, and exchanged for clean from time to time. When fattening, hogs should not have an excess of water, but just enough to slake their thirst. Being omnivorous, hogs devour almost anything that is given to them to eat, and oftentimes disgusting and improper food is given them. The loathsome practice of throwing the offal of the butcher's shop renders the pork unfit for food and should be discouraged. They should be fed corn, oats, peas, beans, roots, refuse of the kitchen, the dairy, corn mills, starch mills, and breweries. The best and most wholesome feed, and that which makes the best quality of bacon consists of corn, barley, oats, peas and beans, with occasional roots, such as potatoes, turnips and beets. Perhaps hogs thrive best when fed on the waste of the dairy, with cooked corn, peas or barley, and are known to increase in weight from two to three pounds per day. Young pigs thrive best on skim milk, oats and barley, with a little ground corn or pea meal.—[Deitz's Farm Journal.

☞ Faure, the French barytone, who lately lost his mother, was in the habit of writing her an account of every operatic performance in which he took part.

☞ A Washington correspondent reports that an agent of the Rothschilds is expected there soon to offer the Government a loan of any amount at four per cent.

☞ The "Co-operative Laundry" in Massachusetts is to have $10,000 capital, and to do the washing of fifty families to begin with.

☞ The Ottawa Times complains that immorality is increasing in the Dominion, but doesn't charge it to the advent of Arthur.

☞ The Viceroy of Egypt has invited twenty-five North German savans and artists to be present at the opening of the Suez canal.

PERE HYACINTHE.

His Plans—Comments of the Italian Press—The New York Catholics Cool Towards Him.

HIS MANNER.

In company with a compagnon de voyage, Father Hyacinthe visited some of the public institutions of our city yesterday morning, and in the afternoon sat for photographs at Brady's Gallery. The pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Boston (French Catholic) called during the day in company with other gentlemen from Massachusetts. Father Hyacinthe has expressed an earnest wish to be left to himself, as he does not wish for public worship, and the numerous visitors seriously interfere with his plan of becoming thoroughly acquainted with the city and its inhabitants. On his return from his projected journey through the different States and Canada, the Reverend Father expects to give a course of lectures, the subject of which is not yet known.

AN ITALIAN ULTRAMONTANE JOURNAL ON FATHER HYACINTHE.

The *Unita Cattolica* (Ultramontane) makes the following comments on Father Hyacinthe's letter: We have been profoundly afflicted, but not surprised, at the news that Father Hyacinthe wrote a letter on September 20, and had it published on the following day, before it could have reached his superior, to whom it was addressed. In this letter Father Hyacinthe declares: 1. That he will leave the pulpit of Notre Dame because he cannot employ "a language perverted by dictation or mutilated by reticence." 2. That he will leave "his convent," which has become "a prison of the soul." 3. That he protests against maxims and practices called Roman, but which are not Christian. 4. That he also protests against "the sacrilegious perversion of the Gospels trampled under foot by the pharisaism of a new law." 5. He appeals to the council for a remedy. 6. Finally, if the council does not decide the sense of the writings of Father Hyacinthe, he will appeal from it to another council "representing the Universal Church." This letter, we have said, does not surprise us. When we read his over-liberal and often extremely unguarded addresses, and recall that in the name of tolerance he did not hesitate to place the habit of St. Theresa in contact with the cloth of Protestantism and Jewish rationalism; when at the Peace Congress held at Paris in June, he said "that there was place under the sun of the civilized world only for three religions—the Jewish, Catholic, and Protestant," which was to crucify Jesus Christ between two thieves; when he delivered a discourse so liberal as to cause Martin Paschoud, a Protestant pastor, to say, "I do not know that I am a Catholic, but I know nothing if you are not a Protestant," and felicitations of Michael Chevalier, a Saint Simonian, of Renard, an admirer of Quinet, and of the Journal des Debats, the Temps, and the Opinion Nationale; and finally, when on going to Rome, he wished to honor the Chamber of Deputies at Florence with his presence before placing himself at the feet of the Pope. Under all these circumstances we had reason for great fears, and awaited in expectancy and trembling. The Correspondent of June 25th, which recalled how Father Hyacinthe included us in the press "which called itself Catholic and forgot to be Christian," and styled us hypocritical writers and even worse. Would that Father Hyacinthe had continued to write and speak against us, but he found us unworthy of his anger and aspired higher. There was too much vanity and pomposity in the words of the poor monk, and he appeared to us to preach of himself. His sermons and influence may have been sufficient to do harm, but now that he has shown what he was, all danger has disappeared. The two Italian journals who held him to be an authority in the Church and quoted him as such, dare not do so hereafter, and if they are animated with an honest spirit, as we believe them to be, they will reflect on the point to which liberal Catholicism tends.

THE RELIGIOUS SITUATION IN ROME.

A letter from Rome, of the 29th ult., referring to Father Hyacinthe's letter and the approaching Council, says: The Roman journals have been silent on this grave incident, and continue so, which must be only in consequence of a Government command. No one yet knows what course the Pope will take. Some weeks ago it was said that he was inclined to use conciliation. It is stated that the Ultramontane party, being excited, has used energetically all its influence on the mind of the Holy Father, and that he is more than ever determined to remain firm to the principles of the Syllabus. The protest, however, of Father Hyacinthe is not an isolated fact. It has been preceded by the address of the Bishop of Treves, which is sustained by the approval of M. Montalembert. Then came the manifesto from the the Bishops at Fulda, and finally the remarkable work of Mgr. Maret, Bishop of Sura. All these documents express, with more or less emphasis, the same sentiments; and it is believed here that they may exercise a favorable influence on the disposition of the Pope and the resolutions of the Council.

THE INDIFFERENCE OF THE CATHOLICS IN REGARD TO THE PERE.

[From the New York Herald.]

The utter indifference of the Catholics to the reverend gentleman's presence in the city is one of the most remarkable features of his visit. It has become quite a subject of remark among the guests and the hundreds who make it a point to drop into the vestibule of the hotel every evening with the hope of catching a glimpse of the distinguished clergyman. It was generally supposed when the intelligence of his departure for this country was announced that his arrival here would create considerable of a stir among them; but so far there has been no visible sign that they care a pin's point about him or his movements one way or the other. Even the priests, who, the people believed, would give their congregations a piece of their mind on the subject of the stranger at some one of the daily morning services, have, with one or two exceptions, manifested no concern in the matter, and are apparently as indifferent to Father Hyacinthe's "position" as though there were no such person in existence.

WHAT A CATHOLIC PRIEST THINKS OF HIM.

One of the exceptions to this general rule, however, happens to be one of the best known and one of the most eloquent preachers in this city, and, in commenting yesterday upon the fuss that was being made over Father Hyacinthe, he said: "I have been in France, and I know that an eloquent preacher there often has his heart turned by the popularity which he wins. He is flattered and glorified, and everybody tries to make him believe that he is the greatest orator that ever breathed the breath of life, and all that sort of thing. Now, a preacher is as much a human being as any other man, and it is surprising that once in a while we witness the sad spectacle of a good man rising so high in the popular esteem that he becomes dizzy with his own greatness and falls to the earth?"

FATHER HYACINTHE SINCERE, BUT VAIN.

"Do you?" inquired the gentleman to whom these remarks were addressed, "do you intend to say that Father Hyacinthe is one of that class?"

"I do. I honestly believe that he is sincere, that he means well; in fact, that he is a good Catholic at heart and desires all good to the Church, at the same time that he does not dream of joining the Protestants. But it is my conviction that his popularity as a preacher, the universal esteem in which he was held in Paris, the attentions and honors that were paid to him proved too much for his vanity. He became strong in the belief that what everybody said of him was true; that he was great; that he knew as much as any other reasonable man could know, and was therefore as good a judge of his own acts as anybody else could be. This being so, it was quite consistent for him to refuse obedience to his superior when he was requested to do a certain thing; for wasn't he Pere Hyacinthe, and how could Brother Dominick know better than he what was right or what was wrong?"

WHAT HE WAS FORBIDDEN TO DO.

"And allow me here to remark that I do not think that the people in this country are well acquainted with the real merits of the difficulty which has caused Father Hyacinthe to give up his monastery. His superior did not take exceptions to his sermons delivered in the church, but he forbade him to preach before political or semi-political bodies on subjects which had more regard to outside questions than the subject of religion itself. Do you remember the outcry that some of the New York papers made against certain clergymen in this city who made it a practice during the war to drag political subjects into their so-called sermons? Well, supposing a Catholic priest here to-day should 'talk politics' during his sermon, and his bishop should tell him to confine himself to his legitimate sphere and he should refuse to obey. What then? Would he not have broken his vows of obedience to his lawfully constituted superior, and wouldn't every good Catholic applaud the bishop for meting out a severe sentence to the guilty one? The question of disobedience is the one which is to be considered in Father Hyacinthe's case, and not whether he regards the spirit of the nineteenth century in a different light from his colleagues."

HE WILL NOT BE EXCOMMUNICATED FOR WHAT HE HAS DONE.

"Do you not think his inveighing against the expected action of the Ecumenical Council in regard to certain matters will be looked upon as an act deserving excommunication?"

"I certainly do not. You or I or anybody who chooses can, with perfect propriety, discuss the questions which we believe are to come up before the Council, and find fault with them if we chose; that does not make us criminal. We would be simply finding fault with the Council's deciding a certain way before we know how it will decide. Did you hear Archbishop McClosky's address in the Cathedral to his flock the Sunday before he left for Europe? What did he say about all the talk of what the Council was going to do? He said that it was all conjecture, and that even he himself did not know what it would do. Isn't it very foolish, therefore, for Father Hyacinthe or anybody else to waste so much breath in condemning a something that is not yet in existence?"

HE WILL BE EXCOMMUNICATED IF HE OPPOSES THE COUNCIL'S DECISION.

"But, supposing," remarked the priest's interlocutor, "supposing Father Hyacinthe should not like the decisions of the Council when they shall have been made valid by due and regular canonical process, and should continue to refuse obedience to them?"

"In that case, sir, he would deserve excommunication, as would any Catholic who would presume to declare not worthy of belief any article which the assembled wisdom and piety of the Church should have declared an article of faith; and just so sure as Father Hyacinthe does this thing he will be excommunicated."

☞ The report that Adelina Patti had lost her voice at Homburg turns out to be untrue.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

The Offer of Mediation Between Spain and Cuba—Its Secret History—General Prim the Prime Mover—Why He Changed His Position—The Rumors of Coming Trouble.

[From the Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Times.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1869.

The latest dispatches received from General Sickles announce the withdrawal of the offer of mediation between Spain and Cuba, made by the United States some two months ago. The negotiations being thus finally closed, the State Department has abandoned its attitude of reserve, and inquiry in the proper quarters has elicited the following facts in regard to the matter: The offer of mediation was founded upon an unofficial intimation received at Washington from General Prim himself that such an offer would be acceptable to Spain. Mr. Paul Forbes, of New York, an old and intimate friend of the Count of Reus, was the medium through which the intimation was conveyed to General Grant. Mr. Forbes was furnished with the views of this Government, and returned to Madrid to arrange the details of the basis to be agreed upon between the two Governments. Soon after he sailed, Gen. Sickles was appointed Minister and furnished with full instructions. His first instructions comprehended a full statement of the impressions of the United States Government in regard to the war in Cuba, and the basis upon which the mediation of the United States was offered. These were, in brief,

1. The independence of Cuba.
2. An indemnity to be paid by the Cubans to the Spanish government, secured by a lien upon their revenues—the United States to guarantee the payment of this sum, in a fiduciary capacity.
3. An armistice pending the arrangement of these details.

These were embodied in a dispatch which General Sickles was to read to the Minister of State, and of which he was to give him a copy. Before he sailed, however, he received further instructions, authorizing him to consult with Mr. Forbes on arriving at Madrid, and to be governed by the situation at the time being in regard to the manner in which he should present the views of the Government.

Mr. Forbes had been in Madrid a few days before the General arrived. He had seen and conversed with Prim, and found this distinguished soldier and diplomat far less open and frank than formerly. In fact, Prim had probably come to the conclusion that the terms he had himself proposed were such as would not be acceptable to the jealous, ignorant, and utterly unreasonable public sentiment of Spain. The result has proved how correct was this surmise. He pronounced the basis proposed by Mr. Forbes, which were the same as those contained in Sickles instructions, impossible to be accepted.

Sickles, informed of this state of things, used the discretion allowed to him, and did not immediately present the note of Secretary Fish, but offered the good offices of the United States to terminate the war, to check the effusion of blood, to give a more civilized aspect to the struggle, and urged upon the Spanish Government an immediate armistice to arrange terms of final settlement. He had long, cordial, and frequent interviews with the Minister of State, Mr. Silvela, and with General Prim, President of the Council and Minister of War. These gentlemen, while accepting formally the good offices of the United States in a humanitarian point of view, were nevertheless unwilling to consent to an official diplomatic mediation of any foreign power in a matter purely domestic—as they called the Cuban question. The State Department of Madrid confined itself to this view of the case, but General Sickles continued his confidential negotiations with General Prim, who, in point of fact, was almost absolute in the Government, and at last succeeded in eliciting from him a statement of the bases on which the Cabinet of Madrid would accept the mediation of the United States. These bases were:

1. The insurgents, under the advice of the American Government, to lay down their arms.
2. An immediate general amnesty and disarmament of the volunteers.
3. Election of Deputies to the Spanish Cortes.
4. Plebiscitum by free suffrage on the question of independence.
5. If the Cubans desire independence, indemnity to be paid to Spain under guarantee of the United States.

These bases were telegraphed by General Sickles to the United States. Secretary Fish promptly replied, rejecting them as utterly impracticable, and directing General Sickles to insist upon the terms originally proposed by the United States. At the same time, about the first of September, as I am informed by members of the diplomatic body here, Mr. Fish sent for Mr. Roberts, the Spanish Envoy, and informed him that unless the propositions of the American Government were immediately accepted by Spain, that recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents would promptly follow.

This startling summons was at once transmitted to the government at Madrid, and reached them about the time General Sickles presented his note. This, I learn, was not the dispatch of Mr. Fish, *ipsissimis verbis*, but contained not only that dispatch but the additions and modifications of it which had been made by subsequent dispatches.

The substance of these communications having transpired in Madrid, the free press of the country lashed itself into a white heat of fury over the occurrence. Don Quixote mounted his Rosinante again and challenged the world and all its windmills to do battle. The War Department be stirred itself to send "vast and overwhelming" reinforcements to Cuba—and some 3,000 actually sailed, who will be greatly needed before long at home. The government, which really wanted to get rid of Cuba if possible, was struck with consternation by the popular clamor, and for a while joined with the current. Roberts was directed to make threatening demonstrations at Washington in case the Spanish gunboats at New York were not released—or in case the insurgents were recognized as belligerents.

While this tempest was blowing the Minister of Foreign Affairs sent for Gen. Sickles, and informed him that the Government had no lot nor part in this clamor; that they desired the friendly offices of the United States in the termination of this Cuba question, but that in the present state of popular feeling in Spain, the bases proposed by the American Government could not be accepted by the Cortes or the people. They, therefore, begged that his note might be withdrawn.

General Sickles, while declining to withdraw his note, which contained the mature and conscientious view of the United States Government upon the war in Cuba, and was offered in a spirit of friendship to both Spain and Cuba, promised to inform his Government of the views of the Cabinet of Madrid.

Upon this the Secretary of State, on consultation with President Grant, directed General Sickles to withdraw the offer of mediation tendered by the United States; which it seems has been done, the United States not retiring any expression it has made of its views, either written or verbal, but simply withdrawing its tender of friendly offices, because they were not accepted on the basis required by the Government of Washington, and reserving for future eventualities its full liberty of action.

As to other rumors, of European alliances with Spain in case of war, &c., the State Department is informed by Gen. Sickles that these are utterly without foundation, and were probably invented in New York for gold speculation. If Spain wants to pick a quarrel with us she will do it alone, and no one knows this better than Spain.

BLOODED STOCK.

The Sale at Springdale Stud Farm.

[From the Lexington Observer and Reporter, 23d.]

The first annual sale of trotting and thoroughbred Stock at Springdale Stud Farm, near Paris, Ky., G. W. Ogden, proprietor, came off on Wednesday last. The very inclement state of the weather deterred many from attending, yet we were glad to see among the bidders gentlemen from a distance. The number of animals sold was seventy-three, all of which were in fine condition, and were principally the produce of Mambrino Chief and C. M. Clay, Jr. The total amount of the sales was $16,532, and the average price paid per head was $226 50. In addition to Mr. Ogden's stock, several others were exposed, among them Sharpcatcher, imported from England in 1860 by Messrs. Bruce & Dudley. Appended is a partial list of the sales, giving those who brought $300 and over. The other stock sold at prices ranging from $100 to $275. It is Mr. Ogden's intention to have annual sales of trotting stock, and as he has many brood mares which are of the best blood in the country, we predict fine success for him as a breeder:

Mambrino Pilot, M. P. Pickerd, Ohio, $1,-950.

Gould Clay, blood bay stallion, black points, three years old, exquisite form and splendid action, by C. M. Clay, Jr., first dam by Ethan Allen, second dam by Glencoe, $950; B. G. Martin, Columbus, Ohio.

Belle Clay, black filly, four years old, by Celer (by Pilot, Jr.); E. R. Hoagland, $341.

Bay filly, by C. M. Clay, Jr., dam Lady Hall; $330.

Sharpcatcher, a handsome brown horse, by Flatcatcher, imported in 1860, by the Importing Company, bought by B. G. Bruce, and resold to Dr. Talbert for $1,050; pedigree traceable to Belgrade Turk; J. E. Hamilton, $245.

Bay filly (yearling), by C. M. Clay, Jr., dam Lady Hall; Mr. Riddle, $350.

Chestnut mare, by Cassius M. Clay, Jr.; three years old in May, dam Texanna; J. F. Riddle, $330.

Bay colt, by Cassius M. Clay, Jr.; Matt. Clay, $300.

Bay colt, by Cassius M. Clay, Jr.; black points, little white on left hind foot, dam Lady Eleanor, she by Mambrino Chief (a perfect beauty and a true stepper); C. E. Strader, $405.

☞ A drunken man was picked up by a locomotive going through Rochester the other day, carried some distance and rolled off without serious injury.

☞ An advertisement in the London Telegraph announces "partial board in a house kept by a lady and her daughter. Busses and boats convenient."

☞ The New York Telegram describes the present phase of the gold-speculating squabble in New York as the "irre-pressible contest between Corbin and Fisk."

☞ A letter from Brussels announces that a M. Landrue has invented an apparatus by which he is able to extract fire-damp or any other vicious air from mines.

☞ The late President Pierce left no family. His wife died several years ago, and their two children died before her.

FOR ONE WEEK.

Great Offering in Dry Goods.

WM. H. ANDREWS,

140 MARKET ST.

Silks, Satins & Velvets.

Extraordinary Offering in Dress Goods.

Great Bargains in DOMESTIC GOODS, Owing to the Great Decline in Cotton.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

500 ARAB SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.

$10,000 WORTH OF FURS!

GLOVES AND HOSIERY!

1,000 *Dozen Kid Gloves, in all New Shades. Samples sent to all parts of the country free, on application, by mail.*

WM. H. ANDREWS,

140 *Market Street, bet. Fourth and Fifth.*

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!

HAYDON BROTHERS & CO.,

142 Market St., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

Dress Goods in the greatest variety at lowest prices.
Silk Velvet at $7 50, $10, $12, and $15 per yard.
The largest stock of Linens in the city.
A complete assortment of Hosiery from 10 cts upward.
Ladies' and Gent's Gloves of all kinds cheap.
Cassimeres and Tweeds at New York prices.
500 pieces Flannels, the cheapest in the city; red and white all-wool Flannel at 22 1-2 cts per yard.

INDUCEMENTS OFFERED IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Linen Towels 10c; Hosiery 10c; Canton Flannel 15c; Linen Napkins $1 per dozen.
Call and examine our Kid Gloves in all shades at 75c per pair.
5 cases Prints at 12 1-2c per yard.
Shawls and Arabs cheap; Arabs from $7 upward.
Cloaks and Furs to be sold at lowest rates.

HAYDON BROTHERS & CO.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT LINE.

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.
9:30 A. M.	No. 5, Cin. & Eastern Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	11:45 A. M.
3:55 P. M.	No. 7, Cin. & East'n Ex., (Daily.)	10:40 P. M.
11:30 P. M.	No. 9, Cin. & East'n night Ex., (Daily except Saturday.) Sleeping cars on this train, and are open at 9 P. M.	4:55 A. M.
6 00 A. M.	No. 1, Lexington Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	11:00 A. M.
2:30 P. M.	No. 3, Lexington Express, (Daily except Sunday.)	6:25 P. M.
4:30 P. M.	No. 13, Lagrange Accom., (Daily except Sunday.)	8:45 A. M.

No. 7 (3:55 P. M. Sundays) is the only train by any route from Louisville that makes connections with trunk lines which leave Cincinnati Sunday night.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

7:30 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:25 P. M.
8:00 P. M.	No. 3 New Orleans Exp., (Daily.)	9:05 A. M.
11:15 P. M.	No. 17 Nashville Expr., (Daily.)	1:20 P. M.
7:55 A. M.	No. 7 Mt. Vernon Exp., (Daily except Sunday.)	2:00 P. M.
3:45 P. M.	No. 23 Bardstown Ac., (Daily except Sunday.)	8:35 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

6:30 A. M.	No. 3 Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	3:50 A. M.
10:30 A. M.	No. 17, New York Exp., (Daily except Sunday.)	11:10 A. M.
2:30 P. M.	No. 5, Express, (Daily.)	1:15 A. M.
11:30 P. M.	No. 7, Night Express, (Daily except Saturday.)	6:30 A. M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	12:20 P. M.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO R. R.

9:30 A. M.	No. 5, Chic. Mail & Exp., (Daily except Sunday.)	7:00 P. M.

The New Orleans Express train arrived on time yesterday, and brought twenty through passengers.

W. R. Hungerford, Esq., General Agent of the Atlantic & Western railroad, &c., is in the city on business connected with that road.

Pullman has now thirty-four cars running on the Pacific railroad, and he is building a large number of new ones to put on next spring.

The particulars of a terrible tragedy on the train from Lexington, on the Lexington, Cincinnati and Louisville railroad yesterday, will be found in our local columns.

During the first two weeks in October the Louisville & Nashville Railroad received from passengers $47,885.85, an increase of $10,179.90 over the corresponding period of last year.

We are glad to learn that General W. A. Dudley, President of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad, who has been ill for some time, is convalescent.

The Pullman Palace car which went through from New York to San Francisco some time ago was put on exhibition at the California State fair, where it received the attention and the admiration of all visitors.

Five miles of iron have been laid on the railroad west of Marshall, and it is expected that the cars will be running to Hallville, thirteen miles west of Marshall, by the first of November.

The Toledo, Wabash, and Western railroad, it is understood, is negotiating for the purchase of the Peoria, Pekin, and Jacksonville railroad. In case of success they will extend the line from Jacksonville to St. Louis.

The delegation of conductors from Columbus were brought to this city, a distance of 228 miles, on special trains on the Little Miami and the Short Line in 7¼ hours' running time. How's that for fast?

Of late a number of swindlers and sharpers have been traveling on the trains to and from this city for the purpose of fleecing the unwary with various swindling devices. Their latest operation is detailed elsewhere. Travelers should be cautious in making new acquaintances in railroad cars.

The delegation of railroad conductors which arrived in this city Friday afternoon visited all the prominent points of interest in and about the city yesterday, and the majority of them left for their homes last night. Col. Jilson Johnson, of the Galt House, improvised a hop for their amusement Friday night. Those present describe it as "really splendid."

A new time schedule will go into effect on the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington railroad to-morrow (Monday) October 25th. The train for Lexington, which heretofore left at 5:30 A. M., now leaves at 6 A. M. and arrives at 11:30 A. M. instead of 10:40 A. M.; and the Lagrange accommodation leaves at 4:30 P. M. instead of 4:35 P. M., and arrives at 8:45 A. M. instead of 8:10 A. M.

We are indebted to Wm. Mahl, Esq., Auditor of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington railroad, for a statement of the earnings of the road for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1869. The figures show a gratifying increase:

	1868.	1869.
Passenger	$141,497 32	$172,327 49
Freight	92,607 36	127,...
Express	7,182 08	8,709 51
Mail	2,356 00	2,510 00
Total	$243,633 68	$...
Increase		$117,...

A New York dispatch of yesterday says: "The Erie railway directors announce officially that the strike on the road has not interfered with business, as it has not extended to engineers and other train hands, and is not likely to. Over one hundred passengers will start tomorrow on the road through trains. [illegible] The roads interested in this train are arranging for doubling the service and starting similar trains every Monday and Saturday. Freight rates are now $1 25 to Chicago, and proportionately to other places. Railway agents say there is no prospect of further advance for the present."

A vote was taken last Saturday week in Pike county, Indiana, for a tax in favor of the St. Louis air-line railroad, but it was tied to a proposition in favor of the Evansville and Indiana straight-line road, and as the people of the county are opposed bitterly to the road the tax was defeated by a large majority. [illegible]

The Western Railroad Gazette says: "Louisville is ambitious to be the great point of transfer between the narrow gauge of the North and the five-foot gauge of the South. [illegible]"

the necessity of a transfer at Louisville or anywhere else."

RAILWAY NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE ERIE STRIKE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—It is now probable that through the exertions of Superintendent Rucker the strike of the machinists on the Erie Railroad will be satisfactorily settled, and work resumed early next week.

SHIPPING FACILITIES AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 23.—Resolutions were passed on 'Change this forenoon asking the Presidents of the Erie and Central Railroads to immediately give facilities for shipping grain from this port East, it being impossible to procure cars for wheat and corn to fill orders for points in the interior.

CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

OTTAWA, Oct. 23.—Application will be made to Parliament at its next session for an act to authorize the building of a railroad from a point on the Niagara river to some point in the county of Essex, on the Detroit river, with the right of ferriage by steamer, across the Niagara and Detroit rivers, with power to connect with railways in the State.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati......GEN. LYTLE......3 P. M.

ARRIVALS—Oct. 23.

United States, Cin. / Gen. Buell, Cin.
Leonora No. 2, Madison. / Rose Hite, Henderson.
Anna, Cin.

DEPARTURES—Oct. 23.

United States, Cin. / Gen. Buell, Cin.
Leonora No. 2, Madison. / Rose Hite, Henderson.
Anna, St. Louis.

THE RIVER is still stationary at this point, with 3 feet 9 inches water in the canal and 4½ feet water on Portland bar. There has been no arrival from the lower Ohio since our last report. Our dispatches below give the stage of water elsewhere. The weather yesterday was cold and cloudy. Business, owing to low water and insufficient tonnage, is very dull.

The Kate Robinson, from St. Louis to Cincinnati, is due here to-day.

The Illinois Central Railroad wants to purchase a boat for the Cairo and Columbus trade.

The Falls Pilot and barges, en route from St. Louis to this city, are reported hard aground at Watkins bar.

The Pink Varble, from Tennessee river, will be in port this morning, and will leave for that stream at 5 P. M. Monday.

The Nick Longworth, Capt. Lew Kates, will arrive from New Orleans to-day, and will be the first boat in the regular line for New Orleans.

Capt. Kouns' magnificent new steamer, the Grand Era, will be completed and ready to leave for New Orleans this week.

The Anna, for St. Louis, added here yesterday 60 tons of sundries, 4 wagons, 12 head of stock, and 25 passengers.

The Dexter has laid up above Walker's bar, waiting a rise to enable her to get out of the river. This is truly a bad streak of luck for Capt. Montgomery.

The Leonidas was unavoidably detained, and will leave for New Orleans on Monday at 5 P. M. She has engagements here for 1,000 empty barrels.

The steamer Sully sunk thirty miles below St. Joseph, in the Missouri river, Friday. The boat was valued at fifteen thousand dollars, and was insured in Ætna, Monongahela and other Pittsburg companies for ten thousand dollars.

The new W. S. Pike, Capt. J. J. Brown's palatial steamer for the lower coast trade, is fast approaching completion. She is by far the finest steamer built around the falls this season, and when finished will be a fair specimen of the handiwork of Louisville builders.

Big Sandy is becoming a considerable port. There are no less than six small steamers lying moored to Virginia Point, besides several belonging there that are in business. On Tuesday the Ida V., a small craft intended to run up Sandy river, was added to the tonnage of that enterprising town.

The main span of the bridge over the Indian chute on the falls will, it is thought by those having the matter in charge, be completed and the channel cleared by the middle of November. From present indications there will not be sufficient water to render that channel available for navigable purposes before that time.

We have at different times noticed in this column a safety-valve for steam boilers, invented and patented by our fellow-citizen, Mr. Samuel Boden. The invention has been examined by a number of competent engineers and pronounced eminently practical. Mr. Boden has made all the arrangements for a public and practical test of the valve, to take place on Tuesday next on the commons on Nineteenth street, near the old Portland Railroad. Mr. Boden claims that his invention will positively prevent the explosion of steam boilers. The test, which those interested are invited to witness, will be the severest possible. He proposes to heat the boiler dry, to a high heat, and then pump cold water into it. Persons weary of this world can procure reserved seats on the boiler by applying to Mr. Boden on the ground.

River Telegrams.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Oct. 23.—Weather rainy during last night; clear and cold to-night. Mercury 30°. The river has fallen one and a half inches. Port list—Nick Longworth, up at 11 last night; Charmer, from Cincinnati at midnight; [illegible] All the boats had all they could carry on the water. The Falls City was aground on French Island Bar. [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS, October 23.—Arrived—[illegible]

PITTSBURG, Oct. 23.—[illegible]

NASHVILLE, Oct. 23.—River [illegible] inches on Harpeth Shoals. [illegible] Cold and cloudy.

CAIRO, Oct. 23.—Port List—[illegible]

Louis, at 7 A. M.; Thayer, Mound City to Arkansas river, at 3 A. M.; [illegible]

CINCINNATI, Oct. 23.—Port List—Arrived—Maggie Hays, from St. Louis. Departed—Maggie Hays, to Pittsburg; Sam. J. Hale, to Memphis; Argosy, to New Orleans. Weather cloudy and cool. River affected slightly by rain, and about on a stand, with six feet eight inches to the channel.

From our Exchanges.

The Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday says:

[illegible]

The Pittsburg Commercial has the following characteristic item. Pittsburg can be "counted in" for other big things besides shale [illegible]

[illegible]

THE GIANT STATUE.

A Remarkable Discovery.

[From the Rochester, N.Y., Democrat.]

The beautiful and romantic valley of Onondaga is just now the theatre of an excitement over the discovery of a petrified human form of such [illegible] William C. Newell [illegible] city of Syracuse [illegible]

[illegible]

of the gray and blue, common in most parts of the county, and seemed perfect in every particular. The muscles are well developed, the ribs might be counted, the nostrils are perforated so as to admit a large sized finger up near two inches; the lines of toe and finger nails are plainly marked; the left ear is partially gone, but the right one is perfect and in proportion to the other parts; the nose finely shaped, the forehead high, and the "Adam's apple" at the throat just projecting out, as is usual. [illegible]

The measurements of this remarkable specimen are as follows:

From top of the head to instep sole—natural standing hight—ten feet, two and one-half inches.

From point of chin to top of head, twenty-one inches.

Nose—from the brow to the tip, six inches; across the base of the nostrils, three and a quarter inches.

Mouth—five inches.

Hand—across palm, seven inches; through wrist, five inches; second finger, from knuckle-joint, eight inches.

Leg—from hip joint to knee joint, three feet; through thigh, one foot; through calf, nine and a half inches.

Foot—nineteen and a half inches long.

Intelligence of this wonderful discovery rapidly spread, and the curious from all parts flocked to the farm of Mr. Newell to feast their eyes on the gigantic figure. Surmises, theories and speculations were rife, and various were the discussions as to the origin and history of the petrified stranger, but, realistic wisdom was not equal to the emergency, and remained divided on the question whether it was a work of art or a freak of nature. The subject was fully submitted to Dr. J. F. Boynton, the geologist, of Syracuse, who, after a hasty examination, declared it to be his opinion that it is a work of art—the figure of a man sculptured from stone. So great has been the throng of visitors to view this monster that it has become necessary to place a fence about the well during the progress of exhuming the body. Various rumors are in circulation as to the disposition of this valuable curiosity. We understand that Mr. Newell has been offered $20,000 for it, but the offer was declined, and that it is his intention to make it the property of the city of Syracuse and the county of Onondaga.

THE CAPITOL CONVENTION.

Remarks of Mr. S. B. Churchill, of Kentucky.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

The next speaker [illegible] S. B. Churchill, of Kentucky, [illegible]

[illegible]

E. B. NUGENT

Has Made a Great Reduction in Prices of

Every Description of Domestic Goods!

Including Calicoes at 7, 10, and 12 1-2 cents.

OTHER GOODS PROPORTIONATELY LOW.

His city customers, as well as the residents of neighboring cities, are respectfully invited to examine them.

148 and 150 Fourth Street.

E. B. NUGENT

Has opened an Extensive Assortment of

STRIPED AND PLAID ARABS,

STRIPED SHAWLS, AND

NEW STYLES OF CLOAKS AND SACQUES.

Several Cases of Dress Goods from 25c to finest fabrics. Also, in the course of the week, will be opened a Splendid STOCK OF FURS, &c. Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine them.

148 and 150 Fourth Street.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS, & SPECIALTIES

250 new and stylish Arabs and 50 white Opera Mantles just received by express.
250 new styles Shawls; 25 new Ottoman Silk Shawls.
20 doz hand and machine made Breakfast Shawls.
Every color in Trimming Satins, including the Lucifer.
Rich, rare shades in Silks and Poplins.
Beautiful Lyons Velvets for Cloaks.
Royal, Uncut, and Plush Velvets in every color.
See our Black Silk Velvet at $5.
Velveteens, Plushes, and Trimming Silks and Satins.
French Silk and Wool Poplin Epinglines only $1 25.
Reps, Velours, Epinglines, Empress Cloths, Merinoes in complete assortment.
The celebrated Semper Idem Alpacas and pure Mohairs.
The latest styles of Empress Tartan Stripes and Plaids.
Bargains in Flannels, Blankets, and Quilts.
Plaids, Shaker and Opera Flannels.
50 pieces extra heavy Jeans at 50 cts. Tailors note this.
Fast-edge Silk Velvet Ribbons. Dress-makers, cut this out. 1 at 37 1-2; 1 1-4 at 45; 1 1-2 at 55; 2 at 67 1-2; 2 1-4 at 75; 2 1-2 at 85; 3 at 95; 4 at $1 35.
A beautiful assortment of Roman Sashes just received.
Novelties in Paris Millinery, Flowers, Feathers, and Ribbons.
50 dozen Merino Ribbed Hose at 20c per pair.
20 doz Ladies' high and long sleeved Vests $1.

The above and a large arrival of NEW GOODS will be open on MONDAY MORNING. Some of the most beautiful Goods ever opened in this city will be ready for sale at

W. S. ANDERSON & CO.'S

(Successors to R. Cunningham) 134 Market Street.

TO THE LADIES!

I will open on Monday, October 25,

65 Ladies' Plush Cloaks at $5 each
Ladies' Poplin and Alpaca Suits, from $20 to $25.
Children's Knitted Hoods, Shoes, Cloaks, &c.

KID GLOVES,

For Children and Misses, just received from Paris. My entire stock of Dress Trimmings at less than cost.

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

150 Dozen Linen Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, $2 per doz.
Real Valenciennes Lace from 20c per yard up.
Real Point Applique Collars at $1 75.

Beautiful Fans, Jet Jewelry, Rich Velvet, Satin & Silk Sashes.

All these goods are of my own importation, and will be sold at prices to defy competition, at

DORA SCHULZ'S,

103 FOURTH STREET.

Winter Dry Goods!

100 Fine Wool Double Shawls at $3 50, worth $5 00;
10-4 White Blankets at $3 75;
Gray Twill Flannels at 25c;
Scarlet Wove Flannels at 25c;
Scarlet Opera Flannel at 50c;
Ladies' and Misses' Felt Skirts at New York Wholesale Prices.

JAS. F. WHITE & CO.

118 Market st., between Third and Fourth.

DR. BLONDIN.

Beautiful sets Teeth ranging in price from $20 to $25. Nitrous oxide gas for the painless extraction of teeth. Call and examine specimens.
☞ Don't make a mistake in the number—168 Fourth street, between Green and Walnut streets.
[CUT THIS OUT.]

DR. HUNTER

Continues to treat all Private Diseases, Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and Rupture, all Urinary Diseases, Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the Throat, Skin, or Bones, are treated with unparalleled success.

SPERMATORRHEA, SEXUAL DEBILITY, AND IMPOTENCY, as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects, as nocturnal emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, evil forebodings, aversion to society of females, loss of memory and sexual power, and rendering marriage improper, are permanently cured.

DOCTOR HUNTER publishes a MEDICAL PAMPHLET relating to venereal diseases and the disastrous and varied consequences of self-abuse, that will be sent to any address in a sealed envelop for two stamps. It contains full symptom lists that will enable those affected to determine the nature of their complaint, and give a written statement of their case that will answer almost as well for the purpose of treatment as a personal interview; but where it is convenient, the Doctor should be consulted personally.

It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases, and treats thousands of cases every year, must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice. Many physicians, recognizing this fact, introduce patients to the Doctor after reading his medical pamphlet. Communications confidential. A friendly talk will cost you nothing. Charges moderate. Cures guaranteed.

☞ Office No. 163 Third street, between Green and Walnut streets, near the Postoffice, Louisville, Ky. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.; Sundays, 10 A. M. to 12 M.

REMEMBER!

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J. H. STACKHOUSE.

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DR. LANCASTER

HAS had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upward of 15,000 cases. [illegible]

Office, 104½ Fifth street, near Market.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

SUNDAY AND MONDAY, OCTOBER 24 AND 25.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The gas works at Bowling Green are progressing finely, and it is expected that in one month everything will be in readiness for the manufacture of gas.

Ed. Thirtell, a soldier, quartered at Lebanon, was put in jail on Tuesday last for stealing a horse from H. T. Mattingly, of Chicago stabled. Ed. seemed to have forgotten that the war was over.

The Farmers' Home Journal, published at Lexington by J. J. Miller, an excellent agricultural paper, is to be enlarged on the 1st of January. It will then be as large as any agricultural paper in the country.

Very little hope is entertained of the recovery of ex-Gov. Charles Wickliffe, who is now in Bellefonte. He is over eighty years of age, and it is scarcely possible he can rally from his recent prostration.

A gentleman in the vicinity of Slaughtersville, Webster County, sold a large amount of pork, a few days ago, delivered on the wharfboat at Henderson, at eight cents net, and preferred selling at six cents gross.

A young man registering himself A. Storm went through the Owensboro hotels during the fair. On an attempt to secure payment of his bill at the National he was caught and forced to give bond. Storm is a member of Sutton's band, in Lexington.

The Lexington Observer and Reporter says: "It is expected that there will be as much corn used and as much whisky made in this district this winter as last, but that Woodford, Boyle, Mercer, Lincoln, &c., will be the whisky-producing counties.

George Hunter, charged with the murder of James M. Brothers, was tried before Justices Goodrum and O'Brien, at Loretto, Marion county, on Wednesday, and acquitted. Jas. W. Hopper for the prosecution and J. P. Kent and Lieut. Gov. Johnson for the defence.

Stanford Lodge No. 156, I. O. O. F., have contracted with Mr. Bangkman for the building of a hall in the third story of the brick building now being erected by him upon the north side of Main street. The hall will be handsome and commodious, and in all respects well suited for lodge purposes, besides being an ornament to the town. It will be ready for use about the first of January next.

Madison county would seem to be in as lawless a condition as Marion before the State Guards marched there and took charge. The Richmond Messenger says: "Last Monday night a party of armed men visited the neighborhood of Kingsville, some ten miles from this place, and proceeded to administer what they heartlessly termed justice to some of the unoffending citizens residing near the spot. They first visited a white man by the name of Lawler and scourged him most unmercifully. They then whipped several others, leaving him, and made good his escape. He was not so fortunate. Upon emerging from the door they saw him fleeing to the woods, and immediately fired at him. The shot took effect in his shoulder, but he made good his escape. He they has been discovered as to who these midnight outlaws and assassins are."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

A slate quarry is being worked in Amherst, Va.

Vicksburg has no longer a theater. It has an "opera house."

Chattanooga, Tenn., is in chancery, and without a city government.

Three hundred and twenty-six acres of land in Alexandria county, Va., were sold last week for $46,000.

Bishop Greene, of Mississippi, is lying quite ill at the residence of Mr. R. T. Craighill, in Lynchburg, Va.

Stephen D. Whittle, brother of the Bishop, died at his residence in Powhatan county, Va., on Thursday last.

The Richmond theater is to be sold on the 30th, by virtue of a deed of trust, to secure the payment of $37,000.

The strike of the tailors at Charleston is at an end, they having acceded to the terms proposed by the employers.

The Chancery Court at Clarksville has not been in session since Monday, owing to the serious illness of Judge Smith.

Jackson Wright, a worthy and estimable citizen of Amherst county, Va., residing on Indian creek, committed suicide on Sunday.

A large number of farmers of Macon county, Mo., in great circumstances, are unable to raise money enough to pay their taxes.

Mr. Timothy Lake, of Indiana, who was on a visit to relatives in Botetourt, Va., fell dead in that county a few days since. He was 82 years of age.

Gen. Rumford, commandant of the post at Columbia, S. C., has tendered the post band for service at the approaching fair, which has been accepted.

Mr. Albert C. Newman, one of the veterans of the Mex-can war, and a soldier in Jefferson Davis' Mississippi regiment, died at Vicksburg a few days ago.

The appearance Thursday night of a brilliant aurora Borealis in Norfolk, Va., caused the fire bells to ring, emptied the theater, and brought out the fire engines.

Turner Maddox, an old citizen of St. Louis, died on Thursday morning, aged 85. He father was one of the early pioneers of Missouri, having moved from Virginia prior to 1812.

The county seat of Baker county, Alabama, has been named Cranville. It is within two or three miles of the line of the North and South Railroad, and consists of a frame court house.

The Methodist parsonage at Bamberg, S. C., was destroyed by fire on Monday last. It originated in the kitchen occupied by a colored man, and his wife, and was the result of carelessness.

A young gentleman of Warrensburg, Mo., offered a premium of $45 for the prettiest girl attending the Johnson county Fair. Miss Ellen Bates, a very beautiful young lady, received the premium.

Ex-Governor Aiken, of South Carolina, either for want of memory, money, or loyalty, omitted to pay his tax on two horses and their carriages, and was mulcted in the sum of $30 by the Mayor of Charleston.

The Columbus (Miss.) Index says: "Last week, in the County Court, we peeped into the courthouse and saw a jury composed of all white men (except slaves). The noxious beach in the jury-box is getting rapidly on top."

A full-grown cock pheasant was killed a few days since in the poultry yard of Captain J. H. Johnson, of Christian county, Ky. When first seen he was indulging in a "set-to" with a "pullet," and this want of gallantry cost him his life.

Col. Hamilton Marson, well known as a former member of the Mississippi State Legislature, from Marion county, and at the commander of a regiment during the late war, died at Cooper's Well on the 8th of October, in the 57th year of his age.

George W. Neal, an old citizen of Huntsville, Ala., died on Tuesday last, aged fifty-five years. Mr. N. was born in Huntsville and resided there all his life. He was a man of decided business talents, and noted for his enterprise and public spirit.

There are now in the Virginia State treasury $300,000. Of interest on State debt $300,000 has been paid out, leaving $600,000 in hand. Of this, about $375,000 would pay one per cent. interest on the entire indebtedness of the State, home and foreign.

The Marylanders are pushing Hon. George A. Pearre, of Cumberland, for U. S. Circuit Judge for the circuit embracing Maryland, the Virginias and the Carolinas. A delegation from Western Maryland waited on the President to urge his claims Monday.

The miners in the coal mine of Wilcox & Co., at Coal Creek, East Tennessee, had a strike last week, and used some violence towards Mr. Ross, the superintendent of the mines, and his family. The matter has since been settled, and the miners have gone to work again.

Mr. Martin Gibbeart was killed near Woodville, Miss., on the 16th instant by a negro boy, aged about twenty. Mr. Gibbeart had been appointed overseer of the road, and the difficulty grew out of the failure of the negro to obey some order of his. The negro surrendered himself to the sheriff.

A man registered his name as H. D. Adams at the Marvin House, Scotlla, Mo. The next day he met on the outskirts of the city Robert W. Cook, of Adams county, and, assuming a pretended officer, arrested Cook, and, searching his person, found $45 in cash. He then started with the prisoner for the cairbouse, but, before the two arrived there, Adams "fell out." Adams was arrested in Kansas City on Saturday morning.

The boiler of A. H. Ashton's saw mill, at Windsor, Va., exploded on Saturday last, instantly killing Cornelius Williams, a colored lumberhearer, wounding six others, and entirely demolishing the building. The cause of the explosion is unknown; but it is supposed to have been a lack of water in the boiler. By the explosion a heavy beiler and engine, weighing perhaps 9,000 pounds, were thrown about fifty feet on one side, the dome a hundred feet on the other side, other portions of the machinery far and wide, and the whole building was tumbled into a mass of ruins.

An interesting judicial decision was recently rendered in the Spottsylvania (Va.) Circuit Court, which is thus stated by the Fredericksburg Herald: "It is not for the purpose of noticing the merits of either party to the property that we refer to the case, but rather to note the instructions given to the jury in the case, which may be good law, but they smack strongly of an infraction of sound morals. The instructions amounted to nothing less than this: If a fellow stole a horse during the war, and the thief happened to wear the United States uniform, and the chap who lost the horse happened to be a 'rebel,' then the property thus stolen was a rightful prize, and the property the subject of legitimate confiscation."

Mrs. Mildred Brown, for sixty-three years a resident of Howard county, Mo., died at the residence of her husband, Robert C. Brown, on the 30th instant, after a very short illness. She was born January 25, 1794, in Madison county, Ky. When she was scarcely grown the Indians surrounded Cooper's Fort (named after her father), in what is now Howard county, in which were her father, his family and neighbors, threatening to cut them all off. In this perilous condition Milly, as she was called, volunteered to carry the news to Hempstead, a neighboring fort, which she did successfully, by dashing from Cooper's Fort on a fleet horse, near a hundred Indians, who sent a hundred rifle balls whizzing after her. She and her horse escaped unhurt, and the inmate of the fort were rescued through her courage and daring.

The Squabble in Tennessee.

The Nashville Union and American speaks of the election of Judge Cooper over Mr. Johnson as the result of a "conspiracy."

This is sad language to apply to so large and respectable a body of Conservatives as voted for Judge Cooper, who is quite as sound a Conservative as Mr. Johnson, simply because they preferred one man to another, and did not, in any event, prefer Mr. Johnson. We agree with the Union and American in censuring the violence which was observed toward the ex-President by his adversaries. It was very intemperate and often very unjust. But the Senatorial race was a free fight and we suppose that both sides went in to win, each choosing its special mode of attack; and Mr. Johnson has given us no reason to believe that had he considered it his interest he would not himself have made "Rome howl."

The matter is no concern of ours. The only motive we have for referring to it is a general care for the integrity and accordance of that grand army of opposition to radicalism which is but just beginning to move forward. The Democratic party can not afford to divide over such incidentals as this Senatorial squabble, and, if it sees fit is Tennessee to call itself by some other name than that of the rose, why it will smell as sweet to us, provided its heart and soul, its impulse and direction are the same as ours. This we sincerely believe to be the case. We should grieve to think otherwise, and, being of such mind and heart, we are bound to declare that twaddle about "third parties" and "new parties" can have but one effect, to divide the Democratic party and to put into the heads of its factious elements notions which they would not otherwise entertain.

We have striven, and, as we hope, successfully, to shew the party in Kentucky the danger which besets us in the South, for Tennessee is only a perfected sample of what every one of the Southern States will be. The same lesson should be studied by the Nashville Union and American. There is such a thing as letting well enough alone. This Senatorial business is a good place to apply the precept, and, if Mr. Johnson is as wise a man as we take him to be, he will be the first to urge it.

Grant's Troubles.

The Cincinnati Commercial admonishes the President of the United States. Every now and then the Commercial, which is nothing if not periodistic, gets one of its admonitory fits upon it, and, when it does, it is apt to patronize the aristocracy. Old Jesse has often come in for his share of its attention, but the recent developments in and about Wall street move it to a degree, and, on the present occasion, it goes for the nominal head of the house of Grant.

It starts out by observing that Grant was a necessity to the Republicans, and that, like a spoiled beauty, he has been fully conscious of the fact, using his independence freely, and showering honors and offices upon his favorites. But the Commercial acquits him of venality. His crime has been gratitude. He ought to have taken all the presents he could get, and considered them as so many arguments why he should not appoint the donors to places of emolument and public trust. Nevertheless, things might have been worse. Grant has had no policy to hinder him from trotting and yachting about the land and sea; the governmeat is an affair of clerks, Fish and Boutwell get on pretty well by themselves, and the President and his friends might as well have a good time. All this, in the Commercial's estimation, proves Grant to be an easy-go-devil, who would not turn a dishonest penny if he could. So the Commercial thinks, on very devil-go-easy principles, that Grant has been, so far as Wall street is concerned, more fool than knave. It is here that the admonition comes in. The Commercial delivers it as a warning, and it has not the fear of Old Jesse and the interviewers before its eyes. The reader will find an extract in this issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL which is suggestive. The only point of disagreement which we have to make upon the Commercial relates to its amiable conception of Grant's weakness. It may be true that Grant is a downright ass; it doubtless is true that he is affectionate; and how many kind natures are there to be found in Sing-Sing who fell from grace because they were unable to resist what Grant has given us no reason to believe he has resisted?

We said last fall that Grant would have made a successful faro dealer if he had been a sober man. This gave offense to the moral and loyal sense of the Republicans, who had perpetrated the mistake of regarding Grant as a moral and loyal example. He was just nothing of the sort. He was merely one of the unlucky chance-works of war, and had the gambler's pluck and stubborn disposition. It was his love for liquor that saved him from cards. But nature, like murder, will out. Grant is, by nature, a "sport." He loves fine horses and the excitement of games of hazard; and the distance that separates Wall street from Jerome Park is much too short to raise up in his narrow understanding the thought that there is or can be any moral difference between them. If he should bet on a horse race, why not bet on the rise and fall of gold? The Commercial takes a good-humored view of Grant's character. So do we. But a man may be dishonest from want of sense as well as want of principle; and in all these troubles Grant has displayed a want of both.

Father Hyacinthe.

The design of this remarkable man in coming to America is not so much a desire to flee from persecution as to rest upon his oars until his case shall have been brought before the Ecumenical Council shortly to be held in Rome and acted upon by that body. In the mean time he has announced that he will not make any public appearance as a preacher nor attempt to perform any of the duties of his priestly office, but simply employ himself in studying the language, customs and laws of the country. He seems disposed, in spite of the publicity he has permitted himself, to have a desire of keeping quiet, although there is but little prospect of his escaping the clutches of the hordes of curious and prying people who are overrunning him day and night. There are so many more important matters to be disposed of by the Ecumenical Council that it will be some time before his case is reached, and until then Father Hyacinthe will be forced to remain quiet, lest by too much noise he injure his cause.

Protestants have invested this difference of opinion between Father Hyacinthe and his Superior with an importance the dispute does not deserve, and some clergymen of Boston have made themselves ridiculous by offering him an "ovation," and, with that spirit of interference so strong in New England, have mixed themselves up in a matter which does not concern them in the least. A Mr. Irenæus Prime, of New York, a clergyman also, has been moved to call and see the preacher-monk and express to him "the satisfaction" he (Prime) feels at his (Father Hyacinthe's) action. What business is it of Mr. Paul Pry Prime's? The world may now breathe again since he is satisfied. Let us be thankful that he has vouchsafed to give us his opinion.

The position of Father Hyacinthe is simply this, at present: He has broken with what he conceives to be the abuses of the Catholic Church, but he has not broken with the Church. He declares himself a Catholic still, and affirms his determination to remain one; so that, if the Protestant clergymen of New York and Boston are hoping to make a convert of him to any of the sectarian denominations, their labor is in vain. By his action he has incurred the penalties visited upon a "real apostate," besides the "greater excommunication" and the still more serious "note of infamy," which are the punishments he brings upon himself for resisting what he calls "tyranny and oppression." The leading Catholic organs at the North take the ground that if Father Hyacinthe expects sympathy or the crown of martyrdom from the Catholics of the United States he will be most grievously mistaken, as it would be repugnant to all their ideas of Church discipline, the liberty enjoyed here not being construed into the right to indulge in license in matters purely religious and in questions of Church authority.

Father Hyacinthe is a man of undoubted eloquence and piety, but lacking a concentration and fixedness of purpose. First he is in the Sulpicians, then the Dominicans, then to the Carmelites, and now something else. Thereseems to be the same erratic grandiloquent vein running through his composition that may be seen in Victor Hugo, Mazzini and George Francis Train, all men of a certain mercurial purpose, which ends in nothing. His earnestness is violent but ephemeral. His heart may be right, but his head lacks balance. It takes but little to make a sensation in this country. Half a dozen reporters, ravenous for a sensational item, take hold of anything upon which they can make what they call "a special," the minutest particulars are "double leaded," the telegraph is brought into play and the world is regaled with a sensation, to be followed by another made of equally as meager material. The chances are that Father Hyacinthe will sink into oblivion, as Kossuth and others did before him. Your mob soon tires of carrying any idol on its shoulders, and he will not be the exception.

It is not possible that the action or opinions of Father Hyacinthe will make Rome howl, or that his case when brought before the proper authorities will be an entering wedge which will cause the dismemberment of the Catholic Church. More importance has been attached to this action of a prominent priest from the fact of such conduct being exceedingly rare. If we contrast it with the action of Mr. Cheney and Bishop Whitehouse, or Bishop Cummins and Bishop Whitehouse, it will be seen that the clerical comets that occasionally fly off at a tangent are not confined to the Roman Catholic Church, and if Protestant "welcomes," interviews and receptions are accorded and thrust upon one, they should be upon all. As yet, the Catholics have had the good sense and taste not to offer Mr. Cheney, Bishop Whitehouse or Bishop Cummins any "welcomes," and there is no probability that they ever will.

The Wall-street Drama.

The monetary explosion with which the early days of October were ushered in, and the legal investigations with which October is rounding off its days of departure, belong to one idea and represent one peculiarity of American life and character.

Ours is rightly spoken of as the age of industry. With us the one great purpose of life is business. Our souls and bodies are devoted to the production and accumulation of wealth. It is only as amateurs that we concern ourselves with religion, politics, and books, but we are terribly in earnest about any matter which rests upon a dollar-and-cent footing. Most of us live, move, and have our being in an atmosphere of business, and it soon happens that our souls are seized with such an exalted idea of the value of money, that practically our leeling is, there is nothing in all our experience that can be compared to it, in point of desirability, either in heaven above or the earth beneath. It is not so much an audacious impudence as a supreme faith in the power of money that leads Jay Gould and Fisk, Jr., to attempt to buy up the highest officials in the nation, from the President down to General Butterfield. It is not much wonder that these great magnates of the moneyed world, who have achieved so many brilliant conquests by the use of money, through the machinery of rings, cliques and lobbies, should in time come to believe that every man has his price, and that to him who has money nothing is impossible. Those who tell us that this is an age of skepticism and disbelief, though correct in the main, quite ignore the fact that faith abounds with us as much as ever before, but in a different form and with different objects. The faith, worship, and religion of to-day is for money. What religion, what cause, what Moloch ever had more numerous martyrs? We serve our brazen god with a zeal, intensity and faithfulness that needs only to change its object to rank ours as one of the ages of faith. Fashions, tastes, creeds, customs and institutions change, but men do not. Their physical, mental and moral characteristics are permanent. We of to-day are as energetic, determined and irresistible as our ancestors of any age. But the history they made is not the history we are making. Our work is different from theirs, but we do it with equal power. Unlike the age of chivalry our chapter will not be a romantic one. Unlike those ages of religious enthusiasm, which gave us the crusades and glorious cathedrals, there will be little of the sublime in our contribution to history. Unlike the period which gave us Columbus, Raleigh, Cortez, and the rest, we shall not be distinguished by a spirit of adventure and discovery. No, ours is the age of industry and the triumph of the trading class, the inferior class of those other ages and the followers of a despised calling. But since we have triumphed we are no longer inferior, and our calling is no longer ignoble; with us it is considered a glory to be rich, indeed the very best thing that could befall a man, better than fame, genius, reputation, character, health, happiness, or long life. No man is ashamed now to follow the business of merchant, manufacturer, money-changer or contractor. Anything that pays is honorable. It is also a "cheating age," wherein the successful rogue is countenanced and admired by everybody, while only the unsuccessful one is condemned and punished. The crime is not in the cheating, but in being caught at it; if one succeeds no questions are asked, but for those who fail we have provided police, judges, laws, and prison walls. It is perfectly legitimate to rob, cheat, and lie, provided we do it on a magnificent scale and lose no money by the operation, but for petty rascality we entertain a very becoming and virtuous abhorrence. Such are some of the peculiarities of our civilization. But just as other things have passed, so the present order will not endure for ever. Our race is a changeful one, and it is not difficult to believe that very many of the usages and customs of the present are destined to pass away into the limbo of curious and refuse things. It may indeed come to pass that selfishness, the god of our period, shall be hurled from its pedestal to give place to the godess of justice and humanity. Such a change, at all events, would be progress, and improvement we know has always been the motto and practice of that portion of mankind to which we belong. Nor is it unreasonable to hope and believe that there is advancement in store for us in the direction we have indicated. The crying need of our day is for justice, humanity and culture.

The Republican party, professing to represent the morality of the country, really represents its muscle. Gen. Grant is a muscle-man, not a moral man, and the drift of Radical counsels is toward the development of the sinew at the expense of the moral sense of the country. This whole Wall-street business is rank moneyism, working with the machinery of the party in power, which, as a party, is not above the condition of allowing itself to be worked for corrupt purposes. There must be a change of parties in the government. That will chasten both parties; and thus each will progress in the direction of intellectual and moral reform.

We reproduce this morning from the Galaxy an essay on this general subject which, if it is nothing else, is suggestive. But it is something more. It states the case squarely and proposes a solution. The writer says "put capital in power—capital is king—long live the King!" We say, educate it, elevate it, make it spiritually as well as physically responsible. The "positive theory" however does not leave the spiritual wholly out of sight, and there is no doubt that our writer (whom we take to be no less a positivist than Mr. Croly of the World), speaks a deal of truth when he says our Government, and he might have added all our institutions, must be conducted on progressive, scientific principles. The destiny of Republicanism is positivism. But the destiny of positivism should be something higher and nobler still.

Louisville, Owensboro, Henderson, and Paducah Railroad.

A meeting of the friends of this enterprise is to take place at Hardinsburg on the third of November. Of all the works of internal improvement engaging the attention of our citizens, and affecting the future growth and prosperity of Louisville, there are few perhaps of more vital importance than the contemplated railroad from Louisville, Hardinsburg, Owensboro, Henderson and Morganfield to a point opposite Shawneetown, Illinois. This road will, when built, traverse the very richest agricultural portion of Kentucky. The aggregate assessment of property in the counties outside of Jefferson through which it will pass is upward of thirty millions of dollars, while its real selling value can scarcely be less than three times that amount. It is perfectly plain, then, that if the people along its proposed route have the will, they are abundantly able to build this road without assistance from any one, but Louisville can and will help them. By branching the road at or near Hardinsburg, this road can be made to intersect the Elizabethtown and Paducah road about three miles beyond Hartford, which will certainly be done if Ohio county will do what it is abundantly able to do—vote four hundred thousand dollars in bonds to the proposed road, which will pass through the entire length of the county and immediately through Hartford. By the construction of this road, Louisville will permanently secure not only the entire trade of the Green river country, but it will be in a position to enter into active competition for a large and valuable trade in Southern Illinois. The Owensboro and Russellville railroad is now in course of construction, and already a line of railway is projected from a point opposite Owensboro to connect with the Ohio and Mississippi railroad to Cincinnati and St. Louis, which, unless checkmated by the road from Louisville to Owensboro, might become a serious disadvantage to us. It is to be hoped that our city and Jefferson county will be fully represented at the Hardinsburg meeting and that the people along the line of the proposed road will be fully aroused to the importance of the enterprise.

☞ We are told by the Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye that "President Grant knows his new Secretary of War well and intimately, having been a member of Gen. Belknap's father's family when a young man." So it seems Gen. Grant made Gen. Belknap Secretary of War, not because he thought him fit for the place, but because, when a young man, he (Gen. Grant) used to patronize a hash-mill run by Gen. Belknap's father.

☞ James Fisk, Jr., has served in quite a number of capacities—for eight years as an employe of Van Amburgh's menagerie, for some time as a peddler in Vermont, for two years as a merchant in Boston, and for some years as a gold and stock speculator in New York. How long he is to serve in Sing-Sing depends a good deal upon the caprice of the judge and jury.

☞ It is difficult to believe that Mrs Grant had anything to do with the late gold speculations. It is incredible that a woman who is afraid to pass through a lane in which there is a solitary cow would venture into a street literally thronged with bulls and bears.

CITY ITEMS.

A Single Trial Will Prove

that Stowe's gallery, corner Fourth and Green streets, is the place to get the best porcelains or photographs at a low price. Satisfaction guaranteed. New cards $1 per dozen.

Winter Prospects.

The prospects for a good second business in real estate are quite encouraging. Rents are said to improve well over the city, and capitalists are rushing here from all parts of the country. Tenant houses are particularly sought and in good demand, and everything indicates a healthy excitement.

☞ Five per cent. will be added to all city tax bills not paid before Nov. 1. Ten per cent. on all city tax bills not paid before Dec. 10, 1868.

A. HAMMERS, Receiver.

Cloaks!!! Cloaks!!! Cloaks!!!

made of Astrachan, Plush, Chinchilla and Beaver at M. Aaron's, 112 Market, betw. 3d and 4th Streets.

Omnibuses and Carriages

will be at our office to-morrow at 12 o'clock to convey all persons free of charge to and from our extensive sale of fashionable building lots. Morris, Southwick & Co., 64 and 66 West Jefferson street.

☞ Have you had one of those large Ferrotypes in oval frames, made by Fay, 74 Fourth st.? It cost, 50 and got one; they are very nice and cheap.

Furs!!! Furs!!! Furs!!!

the largest and cheapest assortment at M. Aron's.

☞ Maps of the big real estate sale announced for to-morrow (Monday) can be had at our office.

MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

☞ A Dental Chair with all modern improvements to be sold cheap at John A. O'Brien's Eagle Tin Office, 304 Fifth street.

☞ The best photographs ever made in this or any other city, at reduced prices, are now made at J. C. Elrod's old gallery, No. 136 Main street.

Furs!!! Furs!!!

Misses' and children's furs at M. Aron's.

☞ Do not allow business to prevent your attending the big sale of real estate to-morrow.

☞ The Hosiery and Underwear Establishment will be open their store until 9 o'clock on saturday nights, for the purpose of giving the laboring classes an opportunity of buying their goods at the lowest market prices. J. C. Wood & Co., 145 Wall street.

☞ Your especial attention is called to the sale of drugs and fixtures, Monday, October 26th, at 10 o'clock A. M., corner of Hancock and Madison.

S. T. MOORE & CO.

Best Lyons Cleaking Velvet

at M. Aron's.

Burt's Shoes

Can be found at Burwinkle's, 119 Fourth street

☞ Special attention is called to the sale by C. C. Spencer of the furniture and large mirrors of Mr. John Misner, at his residence, No. 30 West Walnut street, on Monday morning.

Hegeman's Genuine Cod-Liver Oil.

Our Cod-Liver Oil is warranted pure Newfoundland oil. It has stood the test of twenty years' experience, and can be relied upon in every particular. The uniform good quality of our oil has given it the preference over the numerous brands in the market and has elicited the highest commendation from eminent physicians. Manufactured only by Hegeman & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists.

☞ J. H. Montgomery, merchant tailor, No. 91 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, is daily receiving a large stock of fall and winter goods, bought cheap for cash. Call and get a bargeone suit cheap. A perfect fit is guaranteed or no charge.

☞ The Russia Zinc Saratoga trunk for ladies is certainly one of the greatest improvements of the age. No amount of exposure to the weather injures them or their contents. Thieves cannot cut them open, and even a Louisville hack-driver cannot break them—142 Main street.

Walker's Tonic Bitters

Advertise themselves. All that the people want to know is that they can be bought from all druggists and dealers generally.

They "go for them," come for them, send for them, run for them, write for them, telegraph for them, and—take them, satisfied they are the best tonic in the world.

☞ The A No. XX sole leather valise, copper-rivetted edge and improved steel springs, at D. O'Hare's trunk house, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Country Merchants,

Your attention is called to the large stock of rubber clothing, rubber shoes, mackinaw bedding, &c., at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's, 148 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

☞ The celebrated Russia Zinc trunk, that bids defiance to railroad travel, is the greatest invention of the age; manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Home Testimony.

Read the certificate of R. A. Graham, of the Louisville Manufacturing Company:

I have taken nearly all the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Winternsmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. GRAHAM.

Louisville Transfer Company.

BRIDES AND BRIDEGROOMS, ATTENTION!—Don't think that you will be able to enjoy the full delights of a wedding tour without one of D. O'Hare's Bridal Trunks. No. 142 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

CITY ITEMS.

TAKE AS A PREVENTIVE.

The Season of its Superiority Over All Other Chill Remedies.

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure is not only an safe-protective, but sure upon the liver also, so that in cases where poisons are bilious, as indicated by diffuse complexion, loss of appetite, &c., generally followed by chills and fever, or in higher latitudes or in more exposed situations by continued or intermitting fever, the use of this tonic for a few days will promptly remove these symptoms, and show evidence of its efficacy by restoring the normal clearness of the complexion, and to an increased appetite and a vigorous, healthy action of the secretory organs. This is really the great advantage this tonic possesses over the so-called tonics now in use, the best of which are but anti-periodics, and whilst they may break the chill they do not relieve the cause of the disease, but leave the system in as bad or in a worse condition than when first taken. The use of this medicine is therefore indicated in cases where poisons are supposed to intermittic influences, and is as valuable in warding off attacks of bilious and other fevers as in curing chills and fevers. By the use of calories or carnolic acid in the Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup as indicated by the symptoms, a person may live and enjoy good health in the most malarious districts.

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. It never fails when properly taken to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

☞ One of the curiosities of our city that all strangers should visit is D. O'Hare's great Trunk Manufactory and Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. Go and see it, by all means, whether you wish to purchase or not.

What an Eminent Chemist Says.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 15, 1868.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, to my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

LOCAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK STORE.
Best Prints only 12 1-2c.
1,000 Pieces.
On Monday morning at
S. BARKER & CO.

NEW YORK STORE.
Cheap
BLACK SILKS.
100 Pieces.
The Greatest Bargains ever shown in this Market will be opened on Monday morning.
S. BARKER & CO.

NEW YORK STORE.
From Auction.
2,000 Yards.
Rich Fancy Silks at $1 25, worth $2.
S. BARKER & CO.

NEW YORK STORE.
500 Pieces
French Merino and Empress, warranted all wool, from 60c upward.
S. BARKER & CO.

NEW YORK STORE.
Cloth Department.
500 Pieces
Cloths, Cassimeres and Jeans.
200 Pieces
Black and Brown Waterproof, the cheapest goods in the Market.
S. BARKER & CO.

NEW YORK STORE.
Ladies' Hosiery.
100 Arabs, new styles; 500 Shawls from 75c upward, on Monday morning, at
S. BARKER & CO.'S.

NEW YORK STORE.
Just Opened.
1,000 Pieces Bleached Cottons.
500 Pieces Brown Cottons.
200 Pieces Canton Flannels.
200 Pieces 10-4 Sheetings,
100 Pieces 5-4 Pillow Cottons,
which will be offered this week at an immense reduction from former prices.
S. BARKER & CO.

NEW YORK STORE.
Flannels.
White, Red and Yellow Flannels, warranted all wool, from 25c up.
S. BARKER & CO.

NEW YORK STORE.
Canton Flannels.
Bleached and Brown at 15c, good quality, at S. BARKER & CO.'S.

NEW YORK STORE.
Black Alpacas.
150 Pieces of the celebrated Crown and Horse-shoe brands, from 35c up to the finest made--warranted the best goods in the market--just opened at S. BARKER & CO.'S.

Champagne Crab Cider.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
NEW MAPLE SYRUP,
NEW SUGAR-CURED HAMS,
DESICCATED COCOANUT IN BARRELS,
CULTIVATED CRANBERRIES,
ENGLISH STILTON AND YOUNG AMERICA CHEESE,
GENUINE GRUYERE CHEESE,
NEW CROP SHAKER PRESERVES
BEST BRANDS CANNED CORN, PEACHES, TOMATOES, ETC.,
SPANISH OLIVES BY THE GALLON,
GENUINE ALBERT BISCUIT,
AT
A. FONDA & SON'S
ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, 101 FOURTH STREET BETWEEN MARKET AND JEFFERSON.

Your especial attention is called to the sale of drugs and fixtures, Monday, October 26th, at 10 o'clock A. M., corner of Hancock and Madison.

S. T. MOORE & CO.

Best Lyons Cleaking Velvet

at M. Aron's.

☞ Clothes' Wringers--The celebrated Union and Sherman, all iron; also, the Monitor, Novelty and Buckeye.

Fire-sets, all styles, from $1 50 upward; also, Stands in all styles.

Coal-Hods, in fancy and plain band, brass, galvanized iron, and common; Coal Scissors, Claws, &c.

Magic Clothes' Dryers.

Plate Warmers in every style.

Nursery Fenders and Wire Guards, all sizes.

Tin Toilet sets in new styles.

Pressed and Cut Glassware, in new variety.

Pinking Irons, all sizes and shapes, and Blocks and Mallets.

French and German Wooden Goods, in full variety, and new goods in general, constantly arriving, at Rogers' House-furnishing Emporium, 146 south side Market, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

oct4 dtf

TEA. TEA. TEA.

A large assortment of choice Teas of the new crop, just received by Henry W. Erie, at the Southwestern Tea Store, No. 40 Market street, two doors above Second street, Louisville, Ky.

MILLINERY GOODS.

For fine dress bonnets and stylish trimmed Hats, call at Isidor Bronner's Millinery Bazaar, 108 Market street, south side, between Third and Fourth.

For handsome, choice feather flowers, sash ribbons, rich velvets and satins, in every color, call at Isidor Bronner's Millinery Bazaar.

FURS. FURS.

314 sets of Ladies' and Children's Furs, just received and for sale very cheap, at Thos. McShane's.

LOCAL NOTICES.

THE NATIONAL DRY GOODS STORE,
ON MARKET STREET, FIRST STORE ABOVE PRESTON, IS NOW OPENING A LARGE VARIETY OF NEW DRY GOODS, WHICH ARE SELLING CHEAP. THESE GOODS ARE OF NEW STYLES AND FRESH FROM THE MARKET. CALL AND SEE THEM. CLOAKS AND CLOTHS CHEAP.
oct29 d4t W. J. KINSELLA.

☞ 100 pieces Satin Beavers, 6-4 wide, just bought at auction, at the extreme low price of $2 25 per yard, at Morris Levi's.

☞ Good double width Black Alpacas, only 25c a yard, at Thos. McShane's, 139 Market street, between Preston and Floyd. d2

☞ Just received at Pyne & Creighton's, No. 82 Fourth street, between Main and Market, a large lot of odd polished Pokers, Fire-sets and Stands, Nursery Fenders and Guards, Fancy Coal Vases and Hods, Common and Galvanized Iron Coal-Hods, together with a large assortment of House-Furnishing Goods always on hand.

☞ New style Arabs, Merinoes, Empress Cloths, Black and Colored Alpacas at astonishing low prices, at Thos. McShane's, Market street, three doors below Preston. d2

☞ For Velvet Cloaks go to Morris Levi's. Read his advertisement. oc24 eod3

☞ Wintersmith's Great Remedies--the most popular medicines of the day, at Sandek & Jones, Druggists, corner Second and Green. oc24 dtf

☞ Carpets from 35c a yard upward, at Thos McShane's. d2

☞ Look out for bargains in Cloaking Cloth for the coming week, at Morris Levi's.

The Fiery, Warm-Air, Slow-Combustion FURNACE!

For heating dwellings, stores, churches, and other public buildings. The most perfect heating furnace for burning bituminous coal ever constructed. The fire replenished and ashes shaken down only once in twenty-four hours. The atmosphere is natural, pure and healthy, and even day and night. Has no equal for economy in fuel, safety and simplicity. For further information or references, call on the agents,

PYNE & CREIGHTON,
No. 82 Fourth Street.

☞ 237 pieces Window Shades at $2, at Thos. McShane's. d2

☞ Opera Cloaks, new designs, at Morris Levi's.

☞ The ladies of Louisville and vicinity who want good goods at the lowest prices, should call at the new store of Isaac & Jones, 102 Fourth street. Their goods have been selected with care since the recent decline East, and they are determined not to be undersold by any house in the city.

Don't Waste Your Time in Wandering Around

among second and third-class dealers, but if you want a dress or anything in that line go to headquarters, at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can select from a stock of 5,000, and only pay the lowest wholesale price for a single dress.

Cancers, Tumors, Ulcers, &c.

Astonishing and almost miraculous cures of cancer are daily being made by Drs. R. H. Kline & Co., at the Philadelphia Cancer Infirmary, 921 Arch street, Philadelphia, Penn., and at the office in charge of Prof. R. G. Dohon, 138 Elm street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The treatments used are Cancer Antidotes, the most scientific and successful known in the civilized world. They are non-caustic, calling or burning medicines. They give little or no pain. They are indorsed by the best surgeons of the age.

No other persons have these antidotes. No other treatment should ever be used.

For particulars call or address as above.

oct27 dcod3

Something New.

The newest and best thing now on the market is the Russia zinc traveling trunk, manufactured by the Russia Zinc Company of Baltimore, Md., nor hotel porters can affect them. They are not only far superior to the best solederless trunks, but they are at least 50 per cent. cheaper.

☞ J. T. Barghard, corner Brook and Market streets, has the largest assortment of millinery goods and sells at greatly reduced prices.

The latest style velvet hats at 50c. a piece.

Nicely trimmed hats at $1 a piece.

Stylish trimmed bonnets at $3, worth $5 a piece.

Pattern velvet bonnets from $5 to $10 a piece, worth from $10 to $20.

Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY AND MONDAY, OCTOBER 24 AND 25.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

More About the Gold Gamblers.

The New York Sun is working like a beaver unearthing the secret history of the late gold gambling speculation. It gives the card of Mr. Jay Gould, who lays bare the whole story which implicates Mr. and Mrs. Grant, Mr. Butterfield, Mr. Corbin, and a number of others. The picture Mr. Gould (who is the president of the Erie railway) gives us of the whole transaction would lead us to believe that the Government is being run by a lot of sharpers and gamblers, who put gold up or down as they choose to speculate upon. As the developments progress, other evidences of corruption in high places will be made known.

II.

Literary.

The Academy is the name of a new and able English literary paper, which is edited by Dr. Wm. Smith, the Biblical scholar. Among the distinguished contributors to the first number are Matthew Arnold and Professor Huxley. Mr. Murray, the publisher, has issued it in the admirable typographical manner peculiar to his press. The Academy bids fair to rival the Athenæum and Spectator. Mr. Alfred Tennyson has been hunted down so much by tourists in the Isle of Wight that he has left there and buried himself near Petersfield, in Hampshire. Swinburne is working on "Bothwell." Richard Doyle, one of the Punch contributors, is about to bring out "In Fairy Land, or Pictures from the Elf Land."

III.

"Light Horse Harry's" Memoirs of the War.

We announced some time since that Gen. Robert E. Lee had in press the memoirs of the war in the Southern Department by his illustrious father, Henry Lee, Lieutenant Colonel of the partisan legion during the revolutionary war. The book has been issued and a copy placed on our table by the State agent for it, Major W. A. Obenchain, to whom subscribers and others wishing this valuable historical work should apply by letter, addressed to Newcastle, Ky. This edition contains Gen. Lee's biography of his father, together with many interesting letters, reports and plans of battle never before published. It is only necessary to add that he is interested in the profits arising from the sale of the work to place it in every Southern library.

IV.

Curtis' Life of Webster.

The Messrs. Appleton are shortly to issue the first volume of the life of Daniel Webster, by George Ticknor Curtis, one of the literary executors of the great statesman. The volume brings down his biography to the year 1838. Many of the most valuable of Mr. Webster's private papers were placed in the hands of Mr. Edward Everett for the purpose of aiding him in writing the life of Mr. Webster; but the death of Mr. Everett brought the papers into Mr. Curtis' hands, who, from his intimate relations with Mr. Webster and his great literary attainments, was deemed the proper person to undertake the work. Mr. Curtis has given us a highly interesting and critical biography of the Great Expounder and his method of life. The chapters relative to his manner of preparing his celebrated speeches are especially valuable as a matter of history.

V.

Fine Arts.

A grand exhibition of the works of great living painters is now being held in Brussels. The paintings exhibited show none of the decadence it is said which marked a similar exhibition in Paris. The Munich International Exhibition, now open, contains three thousand four hundred works, sixteen hundred and thirty-one paintings, seven hundred and sixty cartoons water colors and sketches, three hundred and ninety-two statues, and four hundred and ninety-six architectural designs. The Belgians, Swiss, Italian, Dutch, and English schools of art are all represented. Among the celebrated Belgian painters represented are Gallait, Leys, Stevens, and Williams. It is to be regretted that we have no annual exhibition of paintings in this country in which our own artists might vie with each other for the palm. The occasional exhibitions in the different cities of the works of artists who may live in those cities are hardly sufficient incentives to the ambitious. It is possible that upon the completion of Mr. Corcoran's National Art Gallery, in Washington, arrangements may be made for an annual exhibition of the works of native artists.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

COLFAX went to a Chinese wedding in California.

THERE is a man in Boston who made fifty thousand pairs of dolls' shoes last year.

A NEGRO tragedian named Morgan Smith is creating a sensation as "The Slave" on the English stage.

THE mournful intelligence comes from the Sandwich Islands that Prince Dee-Si is quite sick. Cholera morbus, we fear.

IT is said that Mrs. Jennings is the best actress in high comedy now on the New York stage.

SIR HENRY BULWER is writing the life of Lord Palmerston, and has gone to Paris in search of materials.

WE are told that the suicide of the Lord Chief Justice Clerk of Scotland was caused by chagrin at the discovery that he owed his seat in Parliament to bribery.

IT is announced that John Brougham has written a poem on the Pullman Palace Cars. As a general thing the public do not need a narcotic to put them to sleep on those cars.

THE Boston Post says that out of the forty-nine reporters who went for Father Hyacinthe Monday night, only two could parley voo. As Father Hy. can't speak English, there were forty-seven reporters who, the next morning, had nothing to report.

MRS. STOWE is going to law. They say a son and daughter of the Honorable Mrs. Leigh are about to sue her for slandering their mother. Mrs. Stowe must change the venue from civilization. An unprejudiced jury can't be had here.

THE precious stone, as large as a lemon, recently found in Australia, has turned out to be a piece of crystallized quartz, and the Albany Evening Journal congratulates Fisk, Jr, that the immense diamond on his shirt-front is still without a rival.

THE Rev. Mr. Bartholomew, of Auburn, New York, has been offered a salary of seven thousand dollars a year by a church in Boston. Of course Mr. Bartholomew no longer thinks sweet Auburn the loveliest village of the plain when Boston comes in with an amount of loveliness that large.

THE New York Tribune says of Mr. Johnson's defeat: "An ex-President defeated for Senator, and defeated by the kind of people that seem to be uppermost in Tennessee, is a sight for gods and men. To be beaten by Cooper is like being rejected by a lady who prefers your valet!"

THE Boston Post bubbles forth in this little bit of inspiration, which is weak, to say the least of it:

> The Pope his blessed golden rose
> Whom to send, this time, no one knew.
> With his Pere Hyacinthe he knows,
> Perhaps, as little what to do.

The Post really oughtn't to talk so.

THE Albany Evening Journal says: "General Belknap, the new Secretary of War, captured the colonel of an Alabama regiment, during the battle of Atlanta, by pulling him over the works by the coat collar, under a close and severe fire." Then General Grant did not appoint him to the Cabinet for absolutely nothing, sure enough.

SOMEBODY is of the opinion that both Bonner and Dexter are humbugs. An exchange says: "The friends of Lady Thora doubt the various rumors of great trotting feats done by Dexter in private, say that the Lady is ready to meet Dexter in public either for money or charity, and that until the challenge is accepted she must be considered the fastest horse."

WHEN Prince Louis Napoleon raised the standard of insurrection at Boulogne to overthrow Louis Philippe's government and re-establish the Second Empire, says a Paris letter, Captain Col. Puygelier roughly took him by the coat-collar and pulled him to prison. This captain died a few days since. He rose only to the rank of commandant, which he probably attained before 1848. The energy and fidelity with which he discharged his duty could not be pardoned.

WE have it upon the authority of the Rochester Chronicle that General Banks learned the printing trade when a young man in the office of the Boston Traveller. Mrs. Banks when a girl also worked in the same office. They left the Traveller office to start a weekly paper in Waltham, Mass., which was carried on successfully for some time with the aid of one "jour" printer. This is strange; and yet a few brains and a good deal of impudence have carried men a good deal higher up Red river than Gen. Banks ever went.

M. S. BELDEN, the carpet-bag Attorney General of Louisiana, is likely to grow rich by his office. If he fails, it will be through no fault of his. He has a salary of $3,500 a year and is allowed a commission of three per cent, on all the money he collects. He recently defended a case involving $2,500,000, and, as he won it, he claims three per cent, on the amount—$125,000. The case was one in which a certain tax was resisted on the ground of its unconstitutionality. If Mr. Belden gets a few such fees, he will probably have an opponent when he runs for the office again.

A PARIS letter tells us that a document bearing two hundred and thirty-three signatures has been forwarded to Henri Rochefort, inviting him to stand for the first circumscription of Paris, at the approaching elections, in the room of Gambetta. He has written from Brussels to accept the candidature. He has changed his mind as to the propriety of entering a chamber which is destined "not to combat, but to inter-personal government." He is willing, he says, to lend a hand in bearing the corpse to the grave, if permitted. And, finally, he will do his duty in the Corps Legislatif, in the hope that it may shortly be the convention.

THE New York Times pays this tribute to a woman who doesn't attend woman's rights conventions and yet has done something worth living for: "Mary Somerville is a name which the Sorosis may well be proud of—as proud as the Germans are of Baron Humboldt. This phenomenon of her sex, in her eightieth year, lately published an abstruse and admirable work on Molecular and Microscopic Science, reviewing and criticising the most recent researches and discoveries of the philosophers in the world of nature. Her masculine brain has been wonderfully disciplined by exercise, and is still in good working order, like that of Humboldt at her age, and her mind resembles his in the great purpose of observing and proving instead of theorizing and making systems. When she dies she will leave a void which no one else of her sex can readily supply."

THE Paris correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says of Father Hyacinthe: "The breach of Father Hyacinthe with the Church still makes a sensation, yet the reverend Carmelite is not gaining ground. The Archbishop of Paris is said to disavow him. All the religious papers unitedly turn against him. Dupanloup, the Bishop of Orleans, has written him a long letter, to which the Carmelite replied with great dignity, but still persisting in his resolution. He is charged with the intention of writing an expose which will throw a singular light on the rigid requirements made by Rome of preachers, monks, etc. Whatever may happen, this matter will be talked over until the meeting of the council, where Father Hyacinthe proposes to carry his complaint. But poor Carmelite! Rome is so powerful and so skilled! He must be a Luther to make a schism, and the work of Luther is, to a great degree, that of the age."

A LETTER from Italy relates this little anecdote of the Empress Eugenie, on her way to the East: "When Eugenie's train passed Magenta, the battlefield was lighted up with Bengal lights, and the huge grave where the Frenchmen were buried was thrown into strong relief. The Empress ordered the train to be stopped. Walking amid a tolerably large gathering of villagers, who saluted her as she passed, she approached one of the smaller graves, marked by a single cross, and placed some flowers upon it—flowers which she had plucked from a mound hard by. 'I have nothing but these flowers to offer you,' said the lady, 'nothing but these flowers, my poor Frenchmen. But they are better than the thorns I find here.' And she brushed away some rubbish that lay on the grave. Then, remembering that she had a bouquet in her carriage, she went back for it and placed it at the foot of the large monument, of which she read the inscription, adding something in a low voice which no one heard. Perhaps it was a prayer. When she went away the people raised their hats. But there was less shouting. Some cried; others, with their kind Italian voices, called on God to bless her."

HERE is the last paragraph about the new member of the Cabinet: "War Secretary Belknap's present wife was Miss Tomlinson, of Kentucky, whose brother, an officer in the rebel army, General Belknap captured during the war. He has several children by a previous wife." On the heels of this comes the following from the Keokuk Gate City, published in Belknap's town: "Though not an extreme partisan, he has been identified with the Republican party since the battle of Shiloh, having voted for Mr. Lincoln's re-election and given all the support in his power toward securing the election of Grant. He has been twice married. His first wife was the sister of Mrs. Hugh T. Reid; the second the accomplished Miss Tomlinson, of this city. The General is in the very prime of his life, and healthy; is over six feet in height; weighs two hundred pounds, has fair hair and blue eyes, and is a perfect type of Saxon-American manhood. His father, General William G. Belknap, was for many years a distinguished and useful officer of the regular army. He entered the army in 1813, as Third Lieutenant of the Twenty-third regiment of Infantry, and died in 1851 as Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifth Infantry." If we keep on at this rate, we shall find out who Belknap is after awhile.

LETTER FROM YALE.

The Freshmen and Senior—The Number of Students—Kentuckians—New Professors—New Buildings, etc.—Harvard.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 20, 1869.

The long summer vacation is over and college halls have again become lively and noisy with the footsteps and voices of students. Our classic shades reverberate to the sound of the Lyceum bell, summoning alike freshmen and senior to prayers or recitation. The former, yet a while, is only too proud of his privilege to answer its peremptory tones, and may be seen, any morning, charging over sidewalks in most approved college fashion, five or ten minutes sooner than punctuality would require. The latter, whose ripened dignity is apt to be offended by anything so democratic, vents his spleen upon that which he cannot disobey with impunity. Everybody knows that this familiar acquaintance is the "bane of his existence," so he generally resorts to epithets more expressive of disgust. However, the consoling reflection is that it roused our predecessors, some decades since, to an ante-breakfast recitation at five or six o'clock; while we need not heed it until eight.

There is nothing to prove that men were better or smarter for so unpalatable a start into diurnal duties; and we deem the modern change an improvement.

And yet, wert thou, old Regulator, to stop, what confusion would ensue! So continue heedless of the thousand imprecations spent upon thy head, forgetful of the harsh treatment thou hast endured; and we shall live to bless thee for thy timely warnings.

THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS.

Our numbers this year indicate a flourishing condition. Although the additions have not been as startling as those of Cornell, we have every college in the country to keep us company in that particular.

For her 320 freshmen, Cornell may thank a liberal prize list, a central position, inexpensive tuition and an easy examination.

Our total number of students is 731; divided as follows: Academical 515 (inclusive of freshmen, 138); Scientific, 137; Theological, 36; Law, 18; Medical, 25. The Law school, which was all but buried with ex-Gov. Dutton last year, has creditably revived under the charge of S. E. Baldwin, Esq. The moot—or as one of the members called them, "mute"—courts are said to be quite successful.

KENTUCKY STUDENTS.

Kentucky is represented by 17; three scientifics and the rest academics. Louisville sends six, Frankfort three, and the central and upper portion of the State eight. Here we are working for an education, and striving to do honor to her who has sent us forth. She has no reason to be ashamed of past record. C. M. Clay, '66, held a high oration stand; Showalter was class orator for '67; Anderson, '69, of Mt. Sterling, though he did not stay to graduate, was at one time the most popular man in college; Needham, who graduated in the scientific department last year, is engineering on the Paducah R. R.

Yale, among eastern colleges, has always been the favorite with Kentucky, and the Southern States generally; may she long be so. Calling on a friend last year I found the company composed of a Californian, a Texan, two Tennesseans and a Kentuckian. The incident speaks for itself. For advantages in academic culture and scientific training we believe Yale to be unsurpassed. In Law and Medicine, the schools of New York and Boston (Harvard included) stand pre-eminent.

We from Kentucky wish that more from our native State could be induced to come on here, and will gladly send catalogues to applicants. Four within the last year have entered the Sophomore class.

NEW PROFESSORS.

The Professional list shows two new names, appointments of last commencement: John F. Weir, Prof. of Painting and Design, and D. C. Eaton, '61, Prof. of History and Criticism of Art. It will be seen that the sphere of each of these lies in the school of Fine Arts. It is to be hoped that, under their management, this branch of education will be developed in our midst, as far as circumstances allow, so that we may see the capacious and attractive street building accomplishing its desirable end. Last year the school was enriched with casts of the Elgin marbles, and of celebrated groups and single pieces, the "Laocoon," "Venus of Milo," etc. The imitations are declared perfect, so that we may feast our eyes on the form and design as well as those who possess the original.

Professor Lyman, of the Sheffield Scientific school, has just returned from Europe, with the philosophical apparatus purchased for the use of that institution, by the Collier Memorial Fund. This donation, one of $5,000, was made by M. D. Collier, '66, of St. Louis, in the name of his deceased brother, T. F. Collier, formerly a student in the school. Private subscriptions in New Haven increased the whole amount to about $10,000. The attraction thus added to the course of instruction is by no means small, since the set is very complete and the instruments themselves of the most approved patterns and best quality.

NEW BUILDINGS, ETC.

Transient visitors not so much as returned graduates would notice the mansion into the college green of a rising dormitory; and, on the opposite corner of Elm and College streets, the new Theological school. The corner-stone of the latter was laid with due ceremony on the 22d. Work is now being pushed forward rapidly, before winter sets in. The structure promises to be decidedly ornamental, as well as useful and worthy in its operation.

The Peabody Museum exists yet only in men's mouths and minds. Expectation sets next year, or the one subsequent, for its foundation. Its completion will inaugurate a noteworthy epoch in Yale's career. Our zoological and geological collections, except that limited portion contained in the old cabinet room, are scattered and stowed wherever space can be found to accommodate them. Attic and cellar are called into requisition, so that we have but little presentable to visitors. On that day, however, the hidden will be brought to light, and a new impetus given to the study of nature. We are fortunate in having such active and well-known men as J. D. Dana, O. C. Marsh, A. E. Verrill and S. J. Smith, at the head of the department.

HARVARD.

Harvard is to do some building this year, and under her new President, Elliott, a young progressive man, more noted in science than in letters, is making rapid strides forward.

Our sister and rival university is richer than we. It is said that she disclaims an alumnus who fails, at her solicitation, to subscribe a few thousands or more. The reason of her wealth lies, I think, in the fact that more than half, or about half, of her students come from Boston and vicinity, so that a local and continuous interest is maintained in her welfare. A course in Harvard becomes, as it were, hereditary, and her propensity means a lively individual gratification to the many alumni.

We must pride ourselves on the extent of Yale's influence through the West and South, whence so many of her students hail.

This winter two of our Professors, viz: W. D. Whitney and G. P. Fisher, are to deliver lectures, the former on Comparative Philology, the latter on Philosophy, in the University course, just established at Harvard.

Professor Whitney has recently received tempting offers to transfer altogether his services to Harvard. But it is the prayer of Yale men that he will stay with us permanently; and to further this important end should be the care and exertion of each friend to the college. He is in the prime of life, with a reputation for scholarship and erudition not only well founded, but constantly growing in this country and in Europe. We cannot afford to lose him under any consideration. ANTONIO.

TENNESSEE.

Closing Scenes of the Senatorial Fight—The Radical Balance of Power—Displeasure of the Country People—Andy for Governor, etc., etc.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

NASHVILLE, Oct. 23.

THE DEFEAT OF JOHNSON.

The man who was never before defeated met his fate yesterday, and, to use an eccentric phrase, "went up Salt river." The work was done the night before when a caucus was held, and a man put upon the track whom the twelve Radicals would vote for. Matters were in such shape that without the support of the truly loyal no one could be elected. They held the balance of power in their hands, and although they could not elect a man of their own, they could either elect Johnson or the man who was opposed to him as they might choose. A caucus was held, and it was found that the twelve would not vote for Etheridge, and that an attempt to unite upon Etheridge to defeat the slippery Greenville tailor would prove a failure. They then cast about for a man whom the Radicals would support, as against Johnson, and found that man in the person of Judge Henry Cooper. The Radicals said they would vote for Cooper, and accordingly Etheridge and all the others were drawn off.

At twelve o'clock the two Houses met in joint assembly, and arranged the preliminaries for the 9th ballot. As usual the galleries and lobbies were full of anxious and excited spectators, as they have been every day since Tuesday. The roll of the Senate was called and all answered to their names—twenty-five. In the House there were two absent members, leaving 82, or, on joint ballot, 107, making fifty-four votes necessary to elect. The vote of the Senate was taken, and stood, Cooper 14, Johnson 10. Mr. Cooper himself did not vote. The vote of the House was a tie, the vote standing, Cooper 41, Johnson 41. Cooper was therefore elected, he having received 55 votes, and Johnson but 51.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RESULT.

As soon as the result was announced, the galleries broke forth into a cheer, loud and long. The vigorous rapping of the Speaker's gavel was not sufficient to stop them, and they continued the applause until they grew weary. Upon the floor all was confusion. Cooper's friends ran frantically to him, and literally overwhelmed the modest little judge by their congratulations. Amid much confusion both houses adjourned over until 11 o'clock Monday.

HOW JOHNSON TOOK IT.

Some of Johnson's friends immediately started for the Maxwell House to inform him of his bad luck. He was evidently cut down very much by the news of defeat, but he manifested no emotion. It is one of Johnson's traits never to manifest emotion at anything.

ED. COOPER.

The task necessarily imposed upon Edmund Cooper was a hard one. He has been a strong Johnson man all the time, and is under many obligations to him, besides mere friendship. For a long time, while Johnson was President, he employed Cooper as his private secretary, and afterward appointed him to the position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. The contest was close, and the result might depend upon his vote. Upon the one hand was a friend and benefactor, and upon the other a brother. He must choose between them. With his eyes filled with tears, he voted for his brother.

THE GENERAL EFFECT.

As soon as the result was known in the Hall, the news spread over town like wildfire. Little else was talked about or thought of last night. Nashville is rejoiced that Johnson is defeated, but the country people manifest much displeasure at the result. They swear that if the election had been by the people he would have gone into the Senate backed by a majority of 50,000. They say that he will be in the field as a candidate at the next Gubernatorial election, and then the people of the whole State will have a chance to manifest their confidence in, and their friendship for, Andrew Johnson.

THE WHY.

The result of the ballot yesterday and the defeat of Johnson can be attributed to the twelve Radicals. They held the balance of power in their hands, and went solid for Cooper. Had they had a candidate of their own Johnson would have been elected; or had the opposition centered on any other man than Henry Cooper, the result would have been the same. But Cooper was not obnoxious to the Radicals, never having been a violent man in speech like Etheridge and Johnson, consequently they supported him and he was elected. CARLIN.

HENDERSON FAIR.

Bad Weather, But a Good Show.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

HENDERSON, KY., Oct. 22.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather today, thousands have been on the fair grounds. The show of stock is very good. Floral Hall deserves especial mention. Housewifery is well represented. A shirt made by Mrs. Smith, a lady eighty-nine years of age, and an embroidered flannel shirt by a lady of seventy, are among the substantial specimens.

There was great excitement over the velocipede race. Two champion racers of the fair sex entered the contest in the promenade of the amphitheater. Those pretty amazons were dressed in woman's rights style, and rode in Lucy Stone order. They managed their steeds well.

The monster balloon City of New York was inflated by heat of alcohol. As it expanded the wonder of the crowd was great. Breathless silence reigned. The trees that held it shook, and when it was loosed it rapidly ascended to the hight of half a mile, with the aeronaut erect, looking as though he expected to fall. He threw out his ballast, sailed gracefully through the air for about a mile, and at length landed safely. The balloon had no valves, and went at hap-hazard.

The races did not come off as there was not sufficient time. Had the weather been good our fair this year would have been the best we have ever held. BORMA V***.

GRANT, CORBIN & CO.

A Pleasant Picture of the President's Family Circle.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial].

In this part of the country the influence of the President's father has been absurd and injurious. In New York we find a Mr. Corbin, known long ago in the Washington lobby and in Wall street as a shrewd and unscrupulous operator, who, a few months since, assumed the relation of brother-in-law of the President, and began presently to speculate in that relationship. It was his stock in trade. It gave him familiarity with Gould and Fisk, the most notorious of the Wall-street gamblers. He assumed to be able to control appointments in New York. There is too much reason to believe that he did control some of them—perhaps that of General Butterfield among others.

When the President passed through New York, as he was in the habit of doing on his excursions, he was the guest of his brother-in-law; and this was entirely natural and proper, for Mrs. Corbin is his sister who is most like him, and who has more influence over him than any other member of his family. This was Covington gossip before she was married, and her influence was felt here in important appointments, previous to that event.

How much truth there may be in the stories about the President "putting up margins on Governments," and Mrs Grant's interest in gold speculations, it is difficult to say. Few persons understand the mysteries of Wall-street gambling. Corbin is one of the few. It would be just like him to induce the President to try his hand in a little speculation—to persuade him that his fame and his honesty as President would increase the national credit, and of necessity appreciate securities; and that, if he would consent to put up a margin, it would be merely an expression of his confidence in the success of his own administration, while, if it resulted in his individual profit, it would be all right—no one to blame, nobody robbed, and none the wiser.

Failing to get his brother-in-law committed in a Wall-street speculation, Corbin's next proceeding would, of course, be to influence Mrs. Grant to allow him to make a little money for her. If the President and his wife dabbled a little in stocks and gold at the suggestion and under the direction of their brother-in-law with a brown stone front residence, evidently they were presently apprised that the transaction was not so distinguished by innocence as it had been represented to them by their brilliant and persuasive relative.

Messengers to Washington, Pennsylvania, and arguments by Jay Gould and inquiries by Jim Fisk, meant something more than that any association of the President and his family in Wall street speculations was a simple, ordinary business affair. If the President was in, he took care to get out, and it is quite possible that the consciousness that there had been an elaborate effort to use him had its influence in causing the peremptory order that he gave, as he says in his Bonner letter, for the sale of gold.

While the bulls were at work with the President the bears seem to have had the Secretary of the Treasury in hand, and gave him a fine dinner with the view of plying him with overwhelming arguments why he should sell gold and crush out the rascals. These were reformers in the same sense that the late reformers in Hamilton county were so. They were quite as wicked as Fisk and Gould, Corbin or Butterfield. They were in another ring, that was all. Their game was to steal as bears instead of as bulls.

Now we hope that in all this the President will learn one useful lesson. It is in brief that not only is personal government played out in monarchies, but that family influence will not serve any good purpose with a Chief Magistrate; that in his position all families of honest people must be on the same footing; that the Grants are not in the least better than other folks because he is President, but are rather to be discriminated against; that his personal friends must be judged by their fitness rather than their friendship.

If he can learn this lesson speedily, and give evidence of his increase of knowledge, the people will be swift to forgive the errors already committed; but if he remains in this particular a dull scholar, the degree of popular impatience that he must encounter may at least surprise him a good deal.

THE GOLD GAMBLERS.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant, Butterfield and Corbin.

JAY GOULD'S STATEMENT.

The following statements, the editor of the N. Y. Sun says, have been furnished by Mr. Jay Gould, President of the Erie railroad, in his own handwriting:

[Extract from Jay Gould's statement.]

HOW A SUB-TREASURER WAS APPOINTED.

The first Mr. Gould saw of Mr. Corbin was in the latter part of May last, when Mr. Corbin sent for him, and they had an interview at Mr. Corbin's residence, 37 West 27th street, regarding the appointment of a Sub-Treasurer in this city. Mr. Corbin represented to Mr. Gould that he could control the appointment, and wanted to know how he and Mr. Gould could make money by having the inside track. Mr. Gould understood that the appointee was to be Mr. R. B. Catherwood, the son-in-law of Mr. Corbin. Mr. Catherwood was an old friend of Mr. Gould, and the latter was anxious for his appointment. Mr. Catherwood told Mr. Gould that he would take no action in the matter without consulting Mr. Corbin.

WHY CATHERWOOD WAS DROPPED AND BUTTERFIELD WAS TAKEN UP.

At a second interview Mr. Corbin informed Mr. Gould that he had dropped Mr. Catherwood, fearing that his connection with the President's family might be the subject of scandalous comment, and that he had fixed on Gen. Butterfield as the appointee, and could get letters from Mr. A. T. Stewart and others, which would make things appear easy and natural. He said he could control Mr. Butterfield, in fact that he owned him, and that he had consulted with Mr. Catherwood and the arrangement was satisfactory to him.

The understanding was that Mr. Catherwood was to receive one-fourth of the profit from whatever was made by any financial operations undertaken upon account of Mr. Corbin and Mr. Butterfield.

CORBIN MEETS THE PRESIDENT.

Shortly after this, Mr. Corbin requested Mr. Gould to meet Gen. Grant at his (Mr. Corbin's) residence, which he did, and subsequently accompanied the President to Boston, where he attended the Peace Jubilee. On the way Mr. Gould spoke to Gen. Grant in favor of the appointment of Gen. Butterfield, and immediately after the President's return the appointment of Gen. Butterfield was made public.

Some time in July Mr. Gould again met Gen. Grant at Mr Corbin's house, by invitation of Mr. Corbin. Mr. Gould asked him what would be the financial policy of the Government, and the President replied that, as he was anxious to secure high prices for farmers' produce, no gold would be sold before the first of November, except the regular sales of two millions a month. Mr. Gould then asked how he would obtain means to purchase Government bonds, and his answer was that the internal revenue receipts were unexpectedly large, and the currency balances in the Treasury would be sufficient without selling gold. Mr. Gould further inquired how he expected to keep money easy, to which he replied that there were from twelve to fifteen million dollars going out in pensions, and that he intended to increase the fractional currency from thirty millions to fifty.

GEN. GRANT PUTS UP A MARGIN OF $10,000 ON $12,000.

Shortly afterward, on the strength of this information, Mr. Gould purchased seventeen hundred thousand dollars of Government bonds on the joint account of himself, Mr. Corbin, Mr. Catherwood, and General Butterfield. Mr. Corbin then informed Mr. Gould that he had received a margin of ten or twelve thousand dollars from General Grant, with which to carry $300,000 of Government bonds, which were held for the account of General Grant, as Corbin said, by Messrs. Stone, Nichols, & Stone, Mr. Corbin's brokers.

Mr. Corbin said he was anxious to return the money advanced by Gen. Grant, and to show him a profit on the transaction so far as it had gone, and desired Mr. Gould to pay Stone, Nichols & Stone one per cent. more than the market price, and then to carry the bonds for the account of Gen. Grant until they should reach 125, without having any margin or security. Mr. Gould agreed to do this, reserving, of course, the right to sell the bonds at any time, if necessary, to protect himself; and on July 29 he paid Stone, Nichols & Stone $365,500 for these bonds, which was $3,000 more than they were worth on that day, and which represented profits that Mr. Gould's firm anticipated would accrue under the Governmental policy of buying bonds.

THE CLIQUE LOSE $50,000.

The transactions thus entered into between Mr. Corbin and his associates resulted in an eventual loss of $50,000. The bonds were sold with the assent of Mr. Corbin.

"OPERATIONS FOR A RISE."

Foreseeing from the large short interest in gold, and the absence of Government sales, an advance in the price was inevitable, Messrs Gould and Corbin determined to enter into a speculation for the advance. Mr. Gould visited Mr. Corbin daily and sometimes twice a day to consult with him on the subject, meeting there almost always Mr. Catherwood, and Gen. Butterfield occasionally. Mr. Corbin gave Mr. Gould orders to buy several distinct lots of gold, besides taking a joint interest in the other transactions. Among other lots, he directed Mr. Gould to purchase $500,000 in gold at one time, which he did, at the price of 132.

MRS. GRANT IN THE POOL.

When the market had advanced to 137, Mr. Corbin directed them to sell that lot, which he said was for the account of Mrs. General Grant. This was the first intimation that Mr. Gould had received that the President or any of his family were interested in the market. He sold the gold accordingly, and gave Mr. Corbin a check for $25,000 on Sept. 6. Their interviews still continued to be very frequent, morning and evening, and at several Mr. Catherwood was present.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL RUNG IN.

In September they discovered that a number of bankers and brokers, who were supposed to be very influential with Secretary Boutwell, had undertaken to bear the gold market on a large scale. After they had made enormous short sales, the combination sent out their number to escort Mr. Boutwell to this city, and arranged to give him a handsome dinner at the Union League Club, where they exerted their utmost influence to induce him to sell gold.

Learning of this movement, and, in order to checkmate it, Mr. Corbin procured from General Grant a letter, to be delivered to Mr. Boutwell, peremptorily instructing him not to sell gold.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

This letter Mr. Corbin gave to Gen. Butterfield, with instructions to deliver it to Mr. Boutwell on his arrival; but, various circumstances having excited Mr. Corbin's suspicions that Mr. Butterfield was playing him false, he proposed to Mr. Gould that a safe messenger should be sent to Gen. Grant with a letter from him which, he said, would settle all of them.

This letter he read to Mr. Gould, who thereupon sent Wm. O. Chapin to Washington, Pa., to deliver it. Mr. Corbin afterward received a letter from Mrs. Gen. Grant, in which she expressed great anxiety to have these speculations closed. One reason she assigned for closing the matter of the bonds was that it was impossible to tell what effect Cuban affairs might have upon them. Another was that the President feared that he was influenced by these speculations, though he tried not to be.

$50,000 PROFIT.

When gold reached 141 Mr. Corbin informed Mr. Gould that he had just sent a letter by mail to Gen. Grant, in which he told him that he was out of all speculations, either in gold or in bonds, and that as an impartial observer he was decidedly of the opinion that it would be very dangerous to sell gold. He then said that at the present price of gold there would be about $150,000 profit; that he wished Mr. Gould to give him a check for that sum, deducting the $50,000 loss on the bonds.

ANOTHER LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Gould replied that it was utterly impossible for Mr. Corbin to be entirely clear of the speculation until all parties interested had sold out, but consented to give him a check for $100,000 on account, and he (Corbin) said that he would immediately write a private letter to the President explaining his real position, the other letter being intended for use in the Cabinet meeting.

Some time before this Mr. Corbin told Mr. Gould that the order had been actually issued from the Treasury Department for the sale of gold, and that General Grant had countermanded it on receiving a letter from him relating to the subject.

Cincinnati Southern R. R.

[From the Harrodsburg People.]

Our citizens had the pleasure of meeting, last Saturday, Messrs. Wallace, Williams and Patterson, who had reached this place on the reconnoissance which they were making of a route for the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. From conversations with those gentlemen, we learned that the line from Georgetown through Harrodsburg is entirely practicable, and will not require at any place a heavier grade than the prescribed maximum of fifty-two feet to the mile. The ascent to be made at the river is about three hundred feet, which will require a distance of six miles to overcome. The face of the country allows this to be done without difficulty. The crossing at the towers on Kentucky river, which was contemplated in the old line from Nicholasville, is declared to be not only immensely costly, but practically impossible. That a suspension bridge may be swung across the terrific chasm is admitted, but the difficulties, dangers and cost which will attend its use on a great trunk line, along which will be transported immense quantities of the heaviest freights, such as iron, coal, cotton, &c., are none the less evident. The bridge across Niagara falls is an exceptional case. Niagara river varies only a few feet in depth during the year, and the guys which steady the bridge are not broken from their moorings. But what would become of them if the huge trees that float down the Kentucky should lodge against them, borne upon the rapid current of the river?

The line then from Georgetown to Harrodsburg presents three advantages which are offered by no other route that has been surveyed: 1st. It runs further to the west than any other line, thus securing forever to Cincinnati a large trade which Louisville will otherwise retain. 2d. It will cost less by hundreds of thousands of dollars than any of the other proposed routes. 3d. It will be nearer to Danville by twenty-three miles than the road through Lexington.

WEALTH AS KING.

A New Cure for Political Corruption—A Positivist's Solution of our Governmental Problems, &c.

[From the November Galaxy.]

Nearly all the evils connected with our system of government can be traced to one primary cause, to wit: the influence of wealthy corporations and individuals in controlling legislation and executive action for purely selfish ends. In other words, in modern civilization, wealth has become an enormous power, while in this country, at least, it has no recognized political responsibility or well-defined public duties. The lobby notoriously controls legislation—wealth controls the lobby, but what controls wealth? Nothing but the purely selfish aims of its possessor.

How is this difficulty to be met? Shall we organize against wealth, bind it in fetters, legislate it out of existence, or exile its influence to some sphere outside of political action? We are entering upon an era when all this will be attempted; but, however well meant, every scheme to limit the power of wealth will inevitably fail, and, in the opinion of the writer, ought to fail.

For we must remember that the capitalist is the true king of the industrial era. When war was the normal condition of the race, the great warrior was the ruler, and all the honors in the State were based upon military merit; but among the advanced natives of Christendom industry and not war is now the absorbing business of the mass of the population, and hence the banker and the manufacturer are destined to be—nay, are the real rulers of the people. This may seem to be a preposterous statement, in this age of equal rights and the sovereignty of the people; but it is nevertheless true. Who today is supreme in the financial, commercial, and manufacturing world? Who owns the telegraph, the railway, the manufactory, the newspaper, the land? The capitalist, of course. He is our boss in the shop, our employer in the field, our landlord, our caretaker on the railroad and steamship; he keeps our money in his bank, and looks after our souls in his churches; for the church of today, of all denominations, is the church of the capitalist. People are under the curious hallucination that the only power which controls them is that exercised by the State or by the nation, whereas they touch us scarcely at all in the most intimate relations of life.

But the capitalists, the owners of the wealth, are not content with all this recognized authority; they desire to control also the political power of the State and the nation. Well, they are right. They ought to have it. There will be a struggle against it, and the most impassioned protests will be made when their right to rule is formally recognized; but recognized it will be in time. While the struggle is going on the capitalist will rule all the time. Our legislators are nearly all lawyers; now, the lawyer is a creature of the capitalist. He is trained by him, and his wit and tongue are at the service of his employer in the court, and his vote is at his command in the legislative body. Wealth ... as a power unrecognized ..., without responsibility or moral accountability, is simply another name for hideous corruption. Hence the lobby, and the sickening legislative history of our city, State, and national government for the last fifteen years.

Now wealth, and the enormous social and political power it wields by its very existence, is one of those facts which cannot be ignored. We must accept it and see what can be done about it. To destroy wealth, or take away the power it naturally gives its possessor is impossible. If it could be done civilization would perish.

What, then, are we to do?

Accept the inevitable. Capital has the power. Make it personal, responsible. Put the capitalist in power instead of his creatures, the lawyers and politicians, and then—What then?

Hold him responsible. The next greatest power in modern civilization after wealth is public opinion. As yet it is unmoralized, unorganized; but its influence, even now, is mighty. When this spiritual power has its proper recognized organs, which it will have under Positivism—then will we be able to control wealth. Public opinion cannot be brought to bear on corporate bodies; "They have neither bodies to be kicked nor souls to be damned." What does the ring or lobby care for public opinion? Once install the individual who is the soul of the lobby, into some recognized public position, and he is sensitive enough. Abuse the Erie Railroad Company, and who cares? Attack Jim Fisk, Jr., and he is after you with a sheriff's posse or a libel suit.

Here then is the Positivist's solution of our political and industrial problems. Wealth, under the foul shapes of the ring or lobby, controls our legislation. We say put the holders of this wealth in authority. Make this irresponsible party responsible. You cannot get rid of the power, it is one of the most enormous facts of modern times. It exists and will control, whether we like it or not, and hence we must make the best of it.

The capitalist has his excuse for using the ring and the lobby. He says: "What else can I do? There are certain industrial enterprises to be undertaken, which cannot even be begun without legislative authority. The lawyers and small politicians, who form the great bulk of the assemblies and senates, cannot rise to the hight of the great schemes which I have on foot; they oppose me; but the work must be done—the times demand it, and so I hire the lobby who buy those fellows up. I am in the habit of employing lawyers to do my business, and, when you can hire a man's brains with money, his vote follows, as a matter of course. Take the case of the great railway consolidations, which are so necessary; why, I am compelled to buy the legislators outright, or these essential changes could not be made."

So there are two sides of the story. The capitalist has his excuse for making our legislators scoundrels.

But how is this change to be brought about? The writer gives that conundrum up at once. He really does not see how it is possible to change our republican representatives system without a political convulsion. Hence he looks for years of grievous misrule; of future legislative conduct worse than any in the past. A possible solution of the trouble is a bold seizure of the government by some representative of the capitalist class. The very men who have made our legislative bodies dens of thieves are just the ones to make that corruption an excuse for seizing the government themselves; for, be it remembered, it is not the kings of the lobby who will be held responsible, but the politicians—the legislators whom they have debauched.

Our Government, from natural and inevitable causes, has got to be one of excessive powers. The maladministration of the federal power under Adams or Jackson was not of much account, so little were the people at large affected by its action; but now it is very different. The authority of the central government has grown so enormously large that its action upon the business of the country has become vital. Hence the necessity of a more scientific government than we had before the rebellion.

Let it be distinctly understood, then, that there is a class of thinkers in this country who are profound disbelievers in the whole republican or democratic theory of government. But we are not, therefore, either imperialists or monarchists. We do not advocate going back to any obsolete political institutions. Progress is our motto. There is something in the future as much better than republicanism as republicanism is better than monarchy, and that is the rule of wealth controlled by moral considerations; in other words, the capitalist is responsible authority, and he under the dominion of a wise, all-powerful public opinion.

Our King has come. He rules already, but in such hideous shapes as the lobby—the ring. Let us recognize, tame, ennoble him, so that he may serve the highest interests of humanity. AN AMERICAN POSITIVIST.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, 1869.

This week has been one of extreme stringency in financial circles and the banks have been unable to respond to the wants of legitimate business. In some cases complaints are made that the banks plead inability to extend accommodations to borrowers when they are in possession of ample resources, withholding their currency for investments which, though possibly promising greater dividends, seriously embarrasses business. The rates of interest are quoted at 9 to 15 per cent. at the banks and banking houses, and 18 to 24 per cent. in the outside market. The prospect for any immediate improvement is not regarded flattering, and it is fair to anticipate a scarcity of currency for some time to come.

EXCHANGE—The market is still superabundantly supplied with Eastern exchange, which is placed at about ¼ discount, the buying rate between banks. The counter rate is 1-10 to ¼ discount buying, and selling at par.

GOLD—The market was less active to-day, and the offerings were limited. The premium, under the influence of New York quotations, declined, and the market closed as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	129	131¼
Silver halves and quarters	122	
Silver dimes	120	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—The New York market opened quiet to-day, with gold loans at 4c, and sterling exchange steady at 109½ to 109¾. Quotations show some irregularity, and, as compared with yesterday's prices, some descriptions have declined, while others have slightly advanced. We quote:

Five-twenties, 1861	119	@120
Five-twenties, 1862	119¾	@121½
Five-twenties, 1864	118¾	@119½
Five-twenties, 1865	118¾	@119¾
Five-twenties, new issue	116¾	@117¼
Five-twenties, 1867	116¾	@117¾
Five-twenties, 1868	116¾	@117¾
Ten-forties	107¾	@108¾
Cy 6's	106¾	@107¾

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices for the past three days:

	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	119¾	119½	120	¼	
" '62	120¾	121½	120¾		¾
" '64	119¾	119¾	119½		¼
" '65	119¾	120	119¾		¼
New Issue	117¾	117¾	117½		¼
" '67	117¾	117¾	117¾		
Coupons, '68	117¾	117¾	117¾		
10-40s coupons	108¾	108	108¾	¾	
Cy 6s	107¾	107¾	107¾		

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Local bonds have been very weak in price, and the transactions are so much confined to a few classes of securities that it is difficult to affix rates; but, owing to the stringent money market, prices have declined very much, which consideration is inducing all who can raise money for permanent investment to make their purchases now.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., Bankers, 150 Main street, quote as follows:

STOCKS.

National Bank, first	117	@118
National Bank, second	95	@ 97
National Bank, Planters'	95	@ 97
National Bank, City	100	@101
Bank of Kentucky	92	@ 93
Bank of Louisville	85	@ 88
Merchants' Bank	115	@117
Commercial Bank	77	@ 79
Northern Bank	113	@120
Citizens' Bank	110	@111
People's Bank	100	@102
Mechanics' bank	100	@101
West'n Fin'cial Corp'tion bank(new)	81	@ 91
Falls City Tobacco bank	97	@ 98
Masonic bank	105	@106
Security bank	109	@110
Louisville Insurance Company bank	115	@116
Farmers' bank	90	@ 92
Western Insurance Company bank	125	@126
German Insurance Company bank	165	@170
Gas Company stock	102	@104

L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	97	@ 98
L. & F. R. R. (common)	60	@ 62
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	65	@ 66
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	79	@ 79½

BONDS.

City for improvements, 6 per c	73	@ 75
City for bounty, 5 per c	74	@ 75
City for school purposes, 6 per c	74	@ 75
City for Jeff. Railroad, 6 per c	75	@ 77
City for L. and N. Railroad, M. B., 6 per c	76	@ 77
City for L. and N. Railroad, L. B., 6 per c	74	@ 75
City for wharf, new, 6 per c	76	@ 77½
City for wharf, old, 6 per c	76	@ 77
City for water-works, old, 6 per c	77	@ 78
City for water-works, new, 6 per c	74	@ 76
Water-works bonds, 6 per c	74	@ 76
Canal bonds, first issue, 6 per c	76	@ 85
" " second issue, 6 per c	76¼	@ 77½
" " third issue, 6 per c	74	@ 75
" " fourth issue, 6 per c	74	@ 75
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c	90	@ 92
" " new, 6 per c	92	@ 93
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old, 7 per c	91	@ 92
" " new, 7 per c	79	@ 80*
L. & F. R. R. bonds (C branch), 7 per c	84	@ 85*
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. B.), 7 per c	86	@ 87
" " (L. br.) 7 per c	81	@ 82
" " (L. br.) 7 per c	81	@ 82
" " con'd mort., 7 per c	81½	
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R., 7 per c	—	@ 85*
Ohio River Bridge Company, 7 per c	88	@ 90*
Glasgow for Glasgow R. R., 7 per c	—	@ 90*

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

COMMERCIAL.

There has been a large business transacted during the past week in almost every department of trade. Prices have fluctuated within a narrow range, and for all the leading commodities the distinguishing feature has been steadiness. The weather during the week has assumed a wintry aspect, and a snow-storm of unparalleled severity for this latitude has been the chief novelty of the season.

Pork-packing has commenced, the time being some two weeks earlier than last season. Messrs. Duncan, Floyd & Co. having killed 1,000 hogs and Mr. Fred Lieb 482 head. From present indications the season's operations are likely to be large. Prices are ruling high, being fully 33 per hundred gross above the opening figures of last season, which is having the effect to retard operations. Farmers and feeders are aware of the limited stocks of provisions held in the various markets of the country, and are disposed to reap the full measure of benefits growing out of this state of affairs; but packers are skeptical with regard to the future prices of the product, and are disposed to exercise caution in their operations. In regard to the stock of hogs in the country, it is generally believed the estimates have been too low, and the most reliable data relative to the corn crop lead to the conclusion that the early reports of short yield, damage, etc., were greatly exaggerated. Under these circumstances, it is doubtful if the present prices of hogs can be maintained.

REAL ESTATE—Business in this department, we are glad to know, is looking up, and prices are fully maintained. The demand for vacant and suburban lots is active, and the sales during the coming season promise to be on a more extended scale than ever before in the history of the city.

The New York Shipping List, in commenting upon the policy which was practiced last year of holding back produce, and which still has its advocates, expresses the opinion, which is well supported by the trade records, that the policy is an unwholesome one, and must, in the end, re-act against its organizers, whether they be Western grain growers or southern cotton planters. They could not hope to escape the effects of the depression which would inevitably result from the holding back expedient, and, in the end, would have to give way under the strong necessity of selling, which, sooner or later, imperially asserts itself. Commerce invariably suffers when there is not a free exchange of commodities. The country merchant becomes embarrassed when the farmer or planter holds his produce, instead of selling it and liquidating his store bills, and the embarrassment, more or less, unfavorably affects the city merchant, the transportation and shipping interests, and, in fact, the great mass of the people.

The Chicago Republican says:

It is an indisputable fact, that money is not as plenty in the West this year as it has been for some years past. And the reason of this is attributable to the fact that everything is cheaper now than it was during the war, hence there is not so much money needed. There are very few interior merchants but what have both large and small amounts of money due them, which it is almost impossible to collect without the aid of the law, and to this they do not like to resort, as their debtors are generally men who have a very fair supply of worldly goods, such as lands, stock, grain, &c., and could readily pay, were they so inclined. We are well aware that it is almost impossible to carry on a business successfully unless credit is given; but there should be a limit even to this; for it is certainly injurious to any country to be placed in the condition the West is now in. Of course, the farmer's wheat is his own, and he has a perfect right to keep it until it rots, if he so elect, but when a man owes money he should pay, if in his power. Of one thing the farmer may rest assured—the days of high prices are over for some time to come at least, and though farm productions may sell higher next spring than now, the difference, in very many cases, will hardly pay for carrying over, when all things are taken into consideration. We do not wish to be understood as blaming the farmer for the present dull and hard times in the West, as there are, of course, some other causes, but as he is the representative of the most prominent industry, he is most prominently brought forward in connection with this subject.

The agricultural statistics of England show a large deficiency in food staples and that that country will have to draw largely upon food producing countries is inevitable. The London Shipping Gazette says that the total yield of wheat very little, if at all, exceeds 11,000,000 quarters, or 88,000,000 bushels, being a deficiency of fully 2,000,000 quarters, or 16,000,000 bushels, below an average, which will require to be met by foreign sources. The deficiency as compared with last year, when the yield was, as nearly as can be reckoned, 15,700,000 quarters, is very striking; but the crop is considerably in excess of 1867, when the yield was 9,700,000 quarters only. The present prospects of the British wheat trade, then, are about as follows:

BRITISH SUPPLY AND REQUIREMENTS.

1868 crop, quarters	15,700,000
Imports, Sept. 1, 1868, to Aug. 31, 1869	7,600,000
	23,300,000
Deduct thirteen months' consumption on account of early harvest	22,800,000
Leaving a stock on hand of	500,000
To this add this year's crop	11,000,000
Imports, Sept. 1 to date	860,000
	12,360,000
The annual consumption is	21,000,000
Leaving to be supplied	8,640,000

According to this exhibit, Great Britain will require 69,120,000 bushels, which is probably a low estimate. The bulk of this deficiency will probably be drawn from the United States and Southern Russia—scarcely any other agricultural country, according to the best authorities, being in a position to contribute so liberally as in more prosperous seasons. For the past six months, Great Britain has drawn more freely on this country for breadstuffs than upon any other source, and with a large surplus, our shipments during the remainder of the harvest year promise to be large, though not so heavy as they would be had we greater facilities for prompt marketing the crop. Of late, prices in the markets of Continental Europe have ruled relatively higher than in Great Britain, and the best English authorities look for a strong market, though they do not seem to apprehend an extreme scale of prices.

NEW SUGAR—The New Orleans Price Current of the 20th says:

Yesterday, the 19th, we had the first receipts of new crop sugar and molasses of the season. Three hogsheads of sugar were received from the Bay Tree plantation, Mrs. Choppin, parish of St. James, and consigned to Messrs. E. J. Forstall & Son, and three barrels molasses from the Cedar-grove plantation, Mr. P. G. Deslonde, and consigned to Mr. R. Brugier. The first shipment from plantation last year of new crop sugar was also received on the 19th of October, consisting of three hogsheads, and on the next day a lot of twenty-two barrels new molasses was received. Quite a number of planters, we understand, have commenced rolling, and we may soon, therefore, expect to have farther supplies on the market.

THE SOUTHERN BULLION BANK.—The planters of the South are urged, from various quarters, to sell their cotton for gold. This policy, however desirable, is not free from formidable difficulties, and the benefits arising from it are more prospective than immediate. The New York World contends that the business outlook upon the greenback basis is far from being flattering.

It estimates that wheat has declined about 40 cents a bushel since August, and corn about 28 cents, in the Western States. On the total harvest of the United States—estimated in wheat at 250,000,000 of bushels, and in corn 800,000,000 bushels—this decline has wiped out of existence in round numbers, about $353,000,000 of market values, or estimated wealth. In these two articles of produce alone. Again, in the matter of the cotton crop, on September 4 the price was 35¼ cents in New York against 27 cents now, with the prospect of a further decline. This decline in cotton since September 4 makes a difference of about $60,000,000 to the southern States in the market value of the whole crop. The decline of values on the Stock Exchange has also entailed reductions in the market values of railway securities of not less than $150,000,000. These are only a few of the items which must be marked down in their market value by those who hold them as collaterals, or who may want to negotiate new loans on them or sell them in the open market.

With this enormous decline in market values—$570,000,000 in these items alone—the present depressed condition of affairs is no matter for conjecture. The causes are apparent and by no means transitory. The popular current of opinion with the government and people is in favor of a decline in the price of gold. The cotton shipments for the year are about commencing, which take the place of specie and bond shipments abroad, and the disbursement of about $33,000,000 gold for interest due November 1st, are all in favor of a further decline in the price of gold. If the price of gold should decline to 120, which it could do easily if the same amount of short sales were made as in July, then nine-tenths of those doing business on a greenback or currency basis would become hopelessly bankrupt.

* * * * *

The Southern States can demand gold or its equivalent for the cotton it raises. Let every planter in the Southern States sell his cotton, if he chooses, for greenbacks, but let him convert those greenbacks into gold, simply because his surplus capital, when in gold, is of a tangible and recognized value in the civilized world. With this gold surplus realized from the cotton crop, let the Southerners organize banks with gold capital to transact a business in gold funds precisely as before the rebellion. In conjunction with these banks established all over the Southern States, with gold capital and on a gold basis, let them establish also in New York a bank called, say "The Southern Bullion Bank," with a subscribed and paid-up capital of $5,000,000 in gold, with the power to increase to $25,000,000, as the correspondent or agent of all the Southern banks on a gold basis. The bills of exchange of this "Southern Bullion Bank" on a gold basis as before the rebellion, both domestic and foreign, would command the highest possible credit in the markets of the world. This "Southern Bullion Bank," being free from all entanglements or old cancers from the wild speculations and losses of the last ten years, and being carefully American in its character and policy, would command this market for bills to any extent it might choose, and would also stand among the highest, if not the very highest, in Europe.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

for the last twenty-four hours by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany railroads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	380	105
Butter, bbls	30	9
Bacon, casks	1	57
Bacon, tcs	—	10
Bagging, pcs	785	233
Bale Rope, coils	3	201
Cement, bbls	—	405
Cheese, boxes	488	213
Corn, sacks	135	225
Coffee, bags	544	624
Corn, bu	431	—
Coal, bus	—	5115
Cotton, bales	632	5
Dried fruit	126	30
Fruit, fresh, pkgs	133	161
Feathers, bags	3	17
Eggs, bxs and bbls	2	—
Flour, bbls	180	661
Furniture, pkgs	222	201
Hides, bdls	14	109
Hay, bales	488	99

	Imports.	Exports.
Hogs, head	715	—
Horses, head	114	77
Iron, pig, tons	—	—
Iron & steel, bdls and pcs	1012	1900
Lard, tcs	25	175
Lard, kegs	92	315
Malt, sks	22	175
Merchandise, pkgs	3188	3247
Mules, head	145	185
Nails, kegs	295	507
Oats, sacks	410	—
Oil, bbls	51	54
Potatoes, bbls	88	444
Pork, mess, bbls	—	56
Rags, bales	58	103
Rice, casks	—	3
Sugar, hhds	14	6
Sugar, bxs and bbls	79	120
Salt, bbls	—	117
Seeds, bags	18	106
Shingles, No	—	—
Tobacco, hhds	75	98
Tobacco, boxes	369	423
Whisky, bbls	475	283
Wheat, sacks	440	389
Wool, sacks	2	6
Woodenware, bags	250	401

Louisville Grocery Market.

The stock of Louisiana sugars is reduced to a few hogsheads held by two or three parties. Prices have undergone but slight quotable change, and range from 13½c for fair to 15½c for prime in hogsheads and barrels. Refined sugars are in good demand, and jobbers report sales to-day of 97 bbls of the various grades at prices which have ruled during the week. We quote:

Hard standard	17½@18
A's	16½@17
B's	16¼@16¾
Extra C	16 @16½
Circle C	16¼@16¾
Yellow	15½@15¾

ISLAND SUGARS—Are in fair request, and prices are quotably unchanged; sales are made of Cuba at 15@15½c; Porto Rico 15@15½c; Havana at 15¼@16c, and Demerara at 15½@16½c.

COFFEE—Stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade, and prices are undergoing but slight quotable change. Sales to-day reported amount to 60 bags Rio, and prices range as follows:

Coffee, Rio, choice	25 @25½
" " prime	23¼@24½
" " fair	21¼@22¼
" " common	19½@21¾
Java	34 @37
Laguayra	25¼@26

MOLASSES—Dealers report a fair demand for sirups, and prices are steady. We quote at 55c to $1 25 for common to choice quality. New Orleans molasses is quiet, with light stocks, and sales are made at 80 to 90c per gal.

Louisville Flour and Grain Market.

An active demand for flour has prevailed during the past week. Stocks of the various grades are fully up to the requirements of the market, and prices are steady. Sales to-day amount to 1,050 bbls, and we continue to quote:

Fine	$4 00@$4 50
Superfine	4 50@5 00
Extra	5 00@5 50
Extra family	5 25@5 75
A No. 1	6 00@6 50
Fancy	[illegible]
Rye Flour	6 50@6 75

WHEAT—Receipts during the past week have been of limited importance and prices have undergone no quotable change. Dealers are paying $1@1 10 for red and amber; white wheat is in limited supply and present receipts are of inferior quality. Dealers are buying at from $1 10@1 15 per bu.

CORN—The market is quiet, the demand being chiefly local, and prices are quotably unchanged. Ear and shelled in bulk command on arrival 80@85c and 90@95c from store. Offers of large quantities of new crop have been made during the week at prices paid a year ago and declined by dealers. It is believed that this year's crop has been underestimated and that prices will rule low.

OATS—Are in good demand and readily command 48@50c on arrival, and 55c from store.

RYE—Is in good request and commands 90c on arrival.

BARLEY—Receipts are fair and prices steady. A prime article of spring and fall commands $1 20@1 50 on arrival. We note sale 1 car load spring at $1 25.

MALT—Is steady with a fair demand. We quote No. 1 fall at $1 65@1 75; Nos. 1 and 2 spring at $1 30@1 50; Canada malt at $1 80@1 85; corn malt at $1 25.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market during the past week has been quiet with light sales. Prices have indicated weakness and the market closes at lower figures. The sales for the week amount to 376 hhds, and for the current tobacco year to 39,147 hhds, as follows:

	Sales for the week.	Sales for the year.
Pickett House	130	14,890
Louisville House	51	9,943
Boone House	51	7,494
Ninth-street House	66	6,396
Farmers' House	48	4,053
Planters' House	28	1,258
Hogsheads	376	39,147

The sales to-day at three of the auction warehouses amounted to 17 hhds, with rejection of bids on 19 hhds.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 3 hhds: 1 hhd Barren county tow leaf at $9; 2 hhds Missouri fillers at $11, 11 25.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 12 hhds: 9 hhds of Warren county common leaf at from $8 70 to $10; 3 hhds factory trash at from $7 35 to $8 60.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 2 hhds: 2 hhds Carroll county new tobacco at $8 60, 10.

Louisville Provision Market.

There has been a fair amount of business transacted in provisions during the week, and prices have been steady, though a weaker feeling now prevails, and quotations for bacon are a shade lower. Clear sides are held at 20¼c. The stock of clear ribbed sides is very light, and quotations are nominal at 20¼c. Shoulders are steady at 16¼@17c, with sales of 10 casks at 17c. Lard is in fair request and lower. We note sales of 50 tcs at 18@18¼c. Keg lard is quoted at 20¼c. Pork is quiet and steady at $31@31 50.

Louisville Bagging and Bale Rope Market.

The market during the past week has ruled firm. The demand has been during the season almost unprecedentedly large, and, as a consequence, stocks have never at this season of the year been so reduced. We quote 2-lb Kentucky bagging at 27½@28c, and light weight at 20@21c. India bagging is held at 26@26½c.

ROPE—Stocks are light and prices are steady at 7@9½c for coils and half coils.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 22, 1869.

The receipts, sales, and transactions in live stock the past week, ending to-day, have been large, and in most cases drovers have made fair profits in their transactions. The news from the Eastern and Western markets has been more favorable, and buyers have been busy in their various departments and thus a great deal of live stock have changed hand.

CATTLE—The receipts have been large, mostly of the common and inferior grades. This class of stock is dull and of slow sale, yet a great many have been purchased by feeders and a great many been driven to the country to feed; while many others have been sold for various purposes. Good butcher cattle have been active at a shade above last week's prices. We quote for common and rough $2 50 to 3 00; fair $3 50 to 4 00; choice $4 50 to 5 00, and extra $5 50. None but the best bring $5 50. About 125 head of common remain unsold. Shippers have bought all the heavy cattle offered, and we quote for light $5 50 to 6 00; choice heavy $6 50 to 7 00 per 100 pounds gross.

COWS AND CALVES—Are in demand at from $30 to $60 per head, owing to quality.

SHEEP—The arrivals have been large and a heavy business has been done. Feeders bought a good many, while most of them were sold to butchers. We quote for mixed lots $1 50 to 2 00; fair $2 50 to 3 00 per head, while good heavy, weighing over 100 pounds, will bring $3 50 to 4 50 per 100 pounds gross.

HOGS—The receipts are fair and the demand good; all meet with ready sale on arrival. The packers have been buying for the past four days, which has stopped the shippers from shipping this product to the Eastern market. We now quote for light, $8 50@9 25, and heavy at $9 50@9 75 to packers, and a few choice were sold to butchers at $10 per cwt. gross.

Total number of live stock received the present week: Cattle, 1,247 head; sheep, 1,075 head; hogs, 1,069 head. Total, 3,381 head.

Louisville Horse and Mule Market.

The following are the sales made by Elias Levi at his daily auction and sale stable, Seventh and Market, for the week ending October 23d:

Gray mare $27, 2 mules $208, bay mare $35, spring wagon $25, brown mare $48, bay mare $50, roan horse $29, gray mare $90 50, gray horse $34 50, black mare $47, brown colt $47 50, wagon $33 50, roan horse $63 50, gray horse $37, brown mare $9, brown mare $38 50, gray horse $40, mule $19 50, gray mare $32 50, bay colt $30, bay horse $78, gray horse $155, gray horse $34, mule $130, brown mule $129, black mare $47, sorrel colt $44, mule $16, bay horse $35, dun horse $58, gray mare $34, bay mare $63, brown mare $63, wagon and harness $30 50, sorrel mare $125 50, roan mare $88 50, gray horse $127 50, gray horse $8 50, wagon $115, bay horse $25, gray horse $64, spring wagon $39, bay mare $45, bay colt $35, sorrel mare $75 50, black horse $4, bay horse $70, wagon $74 50, bay mare $34 50, black mare $35, black horse $35, bay horse $18, bay mare $35, mule $11 50, bay horse $78 50, gray horse $38 50, sorrel horse $115 50, bay horse $14 50, bay mare $51, bay horse $80, sorrel horse $93, sorrel horse $50.

DRY GOODS.

THE TRADE ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE THE NEW FALL STYLES OF

G. M. RICHMOND & SONS' PRINTS,

Now coming forward in choice staple and fancy patterns.

THESE GOODS, so favorably known for the past twenty-one years, are invariably printed on the best sixty-four square cloths, in fast colors only, and buyers may feel sure of getting goods reliable in all respects. No pains will be spared to maintain and improve the high standard always held by these prints.

RETAILERS and CONSUMERS, when buying, should ask to see the "RICHMOND PRINTS."

Special care given to orders. For sale to JOBBERS only by the

RICHMOND MFG. CO.,

188 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK.

au15 cod6m

Flannels.

1 BALE 10-4 mixed Flannel;
1 bale 12-4 white do;
10 bales blue and black mixed Flannels;
5 bales ... twilled do;
3 bales red Flannel;
3 bales red twilled Flannel;
3 bales do do;
3 bales white do;
10 bales 7-8 and 6-4 Ballardvale white Flannel;
Received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., 73 and 75 Sixth street.

oc19

Gloves.

50 DOZEN real Dogskin Gloves and Gauntlets; ... Buck do do do; ... Sheep do do do; ... Berlin and Cloth do; Ladies' Cloth, Leather, Berlin, and Lisle Gloves; Received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., 73 and 75 Sixth street.

oc19

Linsey.

20 CASES 5-4, 7-8, and 4-4 assorted Plaid Linsey received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., 73 and 75 Sixth street.

oc19

A. CHRISTIAN,

Manufacturer of Christian's Patent Spring Horses, Perambulators, Carriages, Cabs, Rocking-horses, Propellers, Sleighs, &c. Wareroom "Tyrolean Lane," Corner Willis and ... Manufactory, ... Nassau street, New York.

Samples can be seen at D. J. Murray's, No. 71 Fourth street, under the National Hotel, Louisville.

CARD.

MADAME A. COLLIN, Cloak Manufactory, Ladies Under-garments, Dry Goods, Shawls, Trimmings, Furs of all descriptions.

NO. 6 MARKET STREET, South side, bet. First and Brook. oc14 dlm

INSURANCE.

J. ESTEN COOKE, GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT.

OFFICE, No. 190 West Main street, over Kitts & Werne's Jewelry Store. German Security Bank, of Louisville. Cash capital (all paid up), $200,000. Kenton Insurance Company, of Covington. Capital and surplus, $118,227 43. No connection with the Board of Underwriters. Risks taken on their merits. au2 3m

BRANCH OFFICE FOR THE STATE OF KENTUCKY OF THE

Mound City Mutual Life Insurance Co., Of St. Louis, Mo.

No. 144½ West Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

OFFICERS.

JAMES BRIDGEFORD, President.
JAMES C. JOHNSTON, Vice President.
HENRY W. GRAY, Secretary.
Dr. WM. H. GALT, Medical Examiner.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. H. Meriwether, of G. W. Thomas & Co.
J. Louis Schroeder, of J. H. Schroeder & Sons.
Phillip Lee, of Lee & Hartman, Attorneys-at-law.
James S. Barret, Cashier German Security Bank.
James C. Johnston, Attorney-at-law.
P. Dell Grimsby Gray, Farmer.
Robert J. Elliott, Attorney-at-law.
James Bridgeford, Pres't Second National Bank.
Henry W. Gray, General Insurance Agent.
William Johnston, Attorney-at-law.

All policies non-forfeitable after one annual premium is paid.

Travel in the United States, British Provinces or Europe, unrestricted.

None but really extra hazardous occupations charged extra premium.

A loan of one-third the premium allowed, if desired, at six per cent.

Thirty days' grace allowed on payment of premiums.

The high rate of interest to be obtained in the West will result greatly to the advantage of policy-holders in Western companies.

A portion of the company's funds will be invested in Kentucky, under the advice and supervision of this branch office.

JOHNSTON, GRAY & CO., State Agents,

No. 144½ WEST MAIN STREET, up stairs.

Louisville, Sept. 11, 1869. se11 dtf

Bourbon County Copper Distilled Whiskies,

OUR OWN BRAND.

175 BBLS Glen Lea AAA, 5 years old; 20 " Glen Lea AA, 3 " ; 20 " Glen Lea A, 2 " ; 47 " Glen Lea BB, 1 " .

Nelson, Marion, Anderson, and Hardin County Copper Distilled Whiskies.

200 bbls M. Logan's AAA, 3 years old;
200 bbls M. Logan's AA, 2 " ;
175 bbls Nolin, 1 year old.

In store and for sale to the trade by W. H. WALKER & CO.,

oc30 145 Main st., bet. First and Second.

KENTUCKY SAFE MANUFACTORY.

GIBSON & HEMLER,

MANUFACTURERS

Fire Proof, Fire and Burglar Proof, and Burglar Proof Safes, Combination Bank Locks, Bank Vaults, Jail Work,

Iron Railings, &c.,

91 & 93 Green St., opp. Custom-house, LOUISVILLE, KY

We are the only safe manufacturers in the State of Kentucky who make a specialty of manufacturing Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. All safes made by us are warranted Fire and Damp Proof. We call especial attention to our late improved ... burglar proof work. We will sell as low as any other safe makers, and the same time warrant them to be as good as any in the world. au11 d&Sm Waverly GIBSON & HEMLER.

Louisville Lock Factory.

Manufacturers of Locks, Bell Hangers, and Dealers in Hardware, &c.,

(JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO),

91 Sixth street, between Market and Jefferson sts. au8 WeFr&Sum

JEFFERSONVILLE Woolen Mills!

The Jeffersonville Woolen Mills Company has established at the foot of Spring street, near the Ferry Landing, Jeffersonville, a depot for the sale of articles of their own manufacture, consisting of

Blankets, white & gray, Flannels, Stocking Yarns, Linseys, and Jeans,

All of which cannot be excelled as to quality by any goods from any other establishment in the West. The retail trade will be supplied at mill prices, thus saving to them the commissions made by wholesale dealers.

Goods cut to suit customers.

J. L. BRADLEY & CO., Jeffersonville, Ind.

au7 eodtf

CHAS. HAGEDORN, Commission Merchant,

AND IMPORTER OF

Foreign Wines and Liquors,

Agent for the Old East India Colony Bitters,

NO. 46 FOURTH STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

oc13 d6-Su&W

Malt and Hops!

I WOULD respectfully call the attention of brewers and distillers to my stock of choice barley, rye, corn, and wheat malt, also hops, thermometers, saccharometers, bungs, Irish moss, pitch, malt shovels, lamps, &c., constantly on hand, and for sale at lowest market prices. Cash paid for barley. JOHN ENGELS, Kentucky Malt House, Market street, between Sixth and Seventh. sel dcod6m

PETERS, WEBB & CO.'S PIANOS!

None but first-class instruments are made by this firm.

Office and Warerooms, 146 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. oc15 dlm

J. V. Escott & Son,

Manufacturers, Direct Importers & Dealers

Offer at Wholesale and Retail

60,000 bolts French, English and American Paper Hangings.
2,500 boxes French and American Window Glass.
5,000 Looking Glass and Picture Frames.
50,000 feet Picture Frame Moldings.
200 Silver and Wooden Show Cases.
75 cases Looking Glass Plates.

A full line of PHOTOGRAPHIC AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS, CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

Are prepared to make to order every description of Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Cornices, Silver Show Cases, &c.

Agents for French Plate Glass.

J. V. ESCOTT & SON, Louisville, Ky.

au26 dtf

ADVERTISERS

Should avail themselves of the opportunity of ADVERTISING IN

MONDAY'S DAILY EXPRESS,

The Only Paper Published in the City that Morning.

The Counting-room will be open from 7 to 10 o'clock P. M. Sunday.

HARDIE & ROBINSON, Commission Merchants,

And General Agents for the sale of Manufactures, &c.,

No. 7 Central Block, Water street, SELMA, ALA.

PROMPT sales and immediate remittances guaranteed. No charge made for storage.

NEW YORK AND ST. LOUIS.

ROSS, ROBERTS & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 8 Front Street, New York.

Pay special attention to the purchase of Coffee, Sugar, Sirups, Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties, &c.

BLAKEMAN, ROBERTS, CHANDLER & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Make the purchase of Bagging, Rope, Bacon, Flour, Corn, and other Western Produce specialty, giving close attention to freights, contracts, and condition of goods.

PUBLIC SALES.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

BEING compelled by ill health to leave Kentucky, I shall, on THURSDAY, the 18th of November next, unless sold privately before that day, sell, to the highest bidder, my residence, "Glen Mary," ... [illegible]

The land will be sold in three tracts, to-wit:

No. 1,

about 25 acres, fronting the Georgetown turnpike, ... [illegible]

No. 2,

the homestead, "Glen Mary," about 117 acres of first quality of land, ... [illegible]

No. 3,

About 22 acres of choice land, with a small, comfortable house on it, with good spring, &c., and, for its size, an excellent farm.

If more land be desired, 110 acres joining the last two tracts, and same quantity of land, with small house and good water, will be sold on the same terms.

Terms—For the land, one-half cash, balance in equal payments in 1, 2 and 3 years, with interest from day of sale, and lien retained; for other property, ... [illegible]

Persons ... Frankfort, or at St. Joseph's Infirmary, Louisville, Ky.

I offer at private sale that very complete country residence ... [illegible]

I also offer a tract of 151¼ acres of highly-improved land in Bourbon county, Ky., near Antioch meeting-house, on the Maysville turnpike road, 8 miles from Paris and 9 miles from Lexington. For further particulars address me as above.

oc13 W... D. C. FREEMAN.

Sheriff's Sale.

Wm. Stewart and H. J. Lewis & Bro., plaintiffs, vs. Thos. H. Bullen, defendant—Jefferson Common Pleas Court. Executions Nos. 5,112, 5,261, and 5,262.

I WILL expose to public sale, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky.,

ON MONDAY, NOV. 1, 1869,

A frame house, No. 277 Walnut street, between Seventh and Eighth streets; also the leasehold interest in the lot of ground upon which said house is situated.

Levied upon as the property of Thos. H. Bullen, to satisfy executions Nos. 5,112, 5,261, and 5,262, which issued from the office of the Clerk of the Jefferson Common Pleas Court, in the names of Wm. Stewart and H. J. Lewis & Bro., against Thos. H. Bullen.

Sale to take place between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock. CHAS. W. FIELD, JR. D. S., for J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.

Louisville, Oct. 11, 1869.

Sheriff's Sale.

Hackett & Dore and Gheens & Co., plaintiffs, vs. A. Finnegan, defendant—Jefferson Common Pleas Court. Executions Nos. 5,146 and 5,196.

I WILL expose to public sale, at the Court-house door, in Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky.,

ON MONDAY, NOV. 1, 1869,

A lot of ground on the north side of High street, below Twenty-sixth street, having a front of 59 feet and a depth of 134 feet.

Levied upon as the property of Andrew Finnegan, to satisfy executions Nos. 5,146 and 5,196, which issued from the office of the Clerk of the Jefferson Common Pleas Court, in the names of Hackett & Dore and Gheens & Co., against Andrew Finnegan.

Sale to take place between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock. FRED. HOPKE, D. S., for J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.

Louisville, Oct. 14, 1869. oc17

Mill Machinery at Auction.

WILL be sold at public auction, by the undersigned, on TUESDAY, Oct. 26, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the mill premises, formerly owned by D. R. Doherty, in Madison, Ind., the machinery of a first-class flouring-mill, all perfectly new and in complete order, ... [illegible]

oc23 M. A. GAVITT, Auctioneer.

Sale of Valuable Mill Property in Christian County, Ky.

AS Commissioner, I will sell, on MONDAY, the 1st day of November, 1869, at the court-house door, in Hopkinsville, ... [illegible]

Terms—One-third cash; balance in equal payments at 6 and 12 months. WM. L. TRICE, Special Commissioner.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Oct. 15, 1869. oc15 dts

U. S. Collector's Sale.

I WILL sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, county of Jefferson, State of Kentucky, on the 1st day of November, 1869, at 12 o'clock, the following-described property, to-wit: A double brick cottage, ... lot, situated on the southeast corner of Stonewall and Shelby streets, in Louisville, Ky., ... [illegible]

J. F. BECKNER, Col. 5th Dis. Ky.

MERIWETHER & ISAACS, Auctioneers.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

E. Peynado against J. E. Pilcher, &c. } In Chancery, No. 22,987.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will

ON MONDAY, OCT. 25, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, 18 months, ... [illegible]

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

oc20 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Mary F. Fealy, &c., against Emma G. Fealy, &c. } In Chancery, No. 22,309.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will

ON MONDAY, OCT. 25, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, the following described property, to-wit: ... [illegible]

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

oc20 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Lewis & McAfee, against Jos. H. Hance and others, } In Chancery, No. 22,254.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will

ON MONDAY, OCT. 25, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, ... [illegible]

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

oc20 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Joseph Bauer against Hendricks Newbaur } In Chancery, No. 22,182.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will

MONDAY, OCT. 25, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree of the property in pleadings mentioned, to-wit:

Lot No. 12 in square No. 4 in Guthrie's eastern enlargement, having a front of 30 feet and running back 210 feet, more or less, to Scagrass street.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

oc20 d5

Walker's Exchange

Third Street, bet. Main and Market.

SADDLE ROCK, BACK AND EAST RIVER SHELL OYSTERS,

Venison, Grouse, Quail, Jack Snipe, Blue Wing and Mallard Ducks, Salmon, Sea Bass, Hard Shell Crabs, Fresh Salt Water Fish, and all Other Delicacies served in short order at any time during the day or night. oc13 dtf

Maryland Bag Factory.

BAGS of all kinds—Gunny, Burlaps, ... [illegible]

Farmers' & Drovers' Bank

No. 29 Third st., ... Louisville.

L. O. O'BANNON, President. ... [illegible]

MEDICAL.

DR. LANCASTER,

ON account of increase of business since his return from the East, will receive patients from 9 to 1 A. M. to 7 P. M.; Sundays from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Spermatorrhea, &c., cured in half the usual time. Office, 104½ Fifth st.*

DOCTOR HUNTER

TREATS SUCCESSFULLY ALL PRIVATE AND Venereal diseases ... [illegible]

Charges moderate. Cures guaranteed. Medical Pamphlet for two stamps.

Office No. 183 Third street, Louisville, Ky.

Dr. G. W. Lancaster,

104½ Fifth street, corner Court Place, cures poisons of the blood, syphilis, cutaneous eruptions, &c., in one-half the time of ordinary treatment. ... [illegible]

Galen's Head Dispensary.

Office No. 70½ Jefferson street, between Second and Third streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

ESTABLISHED 1866, and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky, 1867, "for the treatment of all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes," including spermatorrhea or seminal weakness from early errors, ... [illegible]

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, Louisville, Ky.

RAILROADS.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI

Short Line R. R.

NO CHANGE OF CARS—TIME 5 HOURS.

FARE, $3.50!

No Extra Charge for Handling Baggage.

Omnibuses Transfer to and from Cincinnati and Covington Free.

Time to Cincinnati 10 Hours Quicker than via Madison.

This is the Only Railroad Running 3 Trains Daily to Cincinnati.

Trains Leave. Trains Arrive. ... [illegible]

SAM'L GILL, Gen'l Supt.

Louisville and Nashville

—AND—

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD LINE.

ON and after JUNE 27, 1869, trains will run as follows: ... [illegible]

TRAIN No. 1 connects at Humboldt with trains for New Orleans and all points Southwest, and at Nashville with trains for all points ...

TRAIN No. 17 connects at Nashville with trains for Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, and all points Southeast, ...

Sleeping Cars on train No. 1 run through to Humboldt and Memphis, and on train No. 17 through to Nashville.

Sleeping Cars on train No. 3 run through to Humboldt and New Orleans without change.

Knoxville Branch train leaves Louisville at 7:00 A. M. for Lebanon, Danville, Stanford, Crab Orchard, and Mt. Vernon, connecting by stage to all important points in Southeastern Kentucky.

Richmond Accommodation train leaves Stanford ... [illegible]

Bardstown Accommodation train leaves Louisville at 3:45 P. M. This train connects at Samuel's Station with stages for Fairfield and Bloomfield.

Trains No. 3 and 17 run daily; all other trains daily except Sunday.

my1 ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Supt.

Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line

J., M. & I. R. R.

PASSENGERS taking this route arrive in Eastern cities eleven hours in advance of those taking United States mail-boat same day. ... [illegible]

May 3, 1869—jel8 dtu HORACE SCOTT, General Supt.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Business Cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $2 00 per line per month.

ARCHITECTURAL FOUNDRY & IRON WORKS, SNEAD & CO., Market st., bet. Eighth and Ninth sts., Louisville, Ky.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK manufactured by SNEAD, SAYRE, & DORNAN, Fourteenth, between Grayson and Walnut sts.

AINSLIE, COCHRAN & CO.—Louisville Foundry and Machine Shop, Main, corner Main and Tenth streets.

COOPER, W., Portrait Painter at Hegan's, 128 Main street.

DORN, BACKHOUSE & CO.—... [illegible]

JOYCE & KAHLER, Marble Works, No. 189 north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth.

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS—... [illegible]

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE ... [illegible]

LANE & DAVID—Sheet-iron Works, 172 and 174 Main street, north side, bet. Twelfth & Thirteenth.

LONG & BRO.—Manufacturers of ... [illegible]

MRS. FITZGERALD'S Millinery Warerooms, ... Fourth st., bet. Chestnut & Walnut, Louisville.

McILFATRICK, J. B., Architect, No. 140 Main street, below Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

MOUNT, W. J.—Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddlery, &c., 70 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

MORTON, JOHN P. & CO.—Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, Blank, and Job Printers, 156 West Main street.

DENTISTRY.

WM. H. GODDARD, D. D. S. ... PEABODY, D. D. S.

GODDARD & PEABODY, DENTISTS,

Office Room No. 1 McDowell's block, corner Fourth and Green sts., Louisville, Ky.

Nitrous oxide gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth. oc14 dlm

McClelland's Rose-Pearl

Is a preparation from the fiber of cotton. It is pronounced by dentists, who know how to use it, and by those who have worn it, to be the very best material for a base for artificial teeth ever discovered. ... [illegible]

DENTISTRY.

The Colton Dental Association, No. 154 Fifth street, ... [illegible]

S. M. GILDEA, D. D. S.

J. P. CANINE, DENTIST,

... [illegible]

The Kentucky and Tennessee STABLES.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to his friends and the public ... [illegible]

C. CAMPBELL, MERCHANT TAILOR,

NO. 68 THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET ... [illegible]

PIANOS

... [illegible]

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS

... [illegible]

HILL'S GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY.

... [illegible]

Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY AND MONDAY, OCTOBER 24 AND 25.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed yesterday at 131.

Admiral Farragut's health is improving.

Gen. McMahon, late United States Minister to Paraguay, arrived in Baltimore yesterday from England.

The earthquake of Friday opened a seam eight to ten feet wide at Waldoboro, Me., causing great alarm in the village.

The government of Peru has declined a proposition to allow African laborers to be introduced into the country.

Owen Hand, convicted of the murder of Jane O'Donnell, in Brooklyn, N. Y., was yesterday sentenced to be hung the 30th of November.

A woman named Floyd, a loose character it is reported, shot and killed a man named Lockard, in Drementown, Rutherford county, Tenn., on Tuesday.

The Vermont Legislature has ratified the fifteenth amendment by a unanimous vote in the Senate, and only 12 nay votes in the House. Two Democrats voted aye.

The Coliseum concert lottery closed in Boston yesterday. Ticket 83,451 drew the building. The owner of the ticket is unknown. Some 50,000 other prizes, consisting of settees and chairs and other movable relics of the jubilee, were then drawn by the large crowd present.

H. B. Hayward, lately connected with an insurance company in Jersey City, N. J., has suddenly emigrated, leaving victims whom he has borrowed and defrauded out of about $30,000. One of the sufferers is a widow lady who loses about $16,000.

Koopmanschap's agents in Louisiana have already closed contracts for five ship loads of coolies, to be delivered at Key West by the Pacific Mail Steamship Line. The contracts drawn up are for five years, and on the face of them seem unexceptionably liberal, both as regards rations and pay.

Advices from Nassau state that the steamer Lilian, which sailed with an expeditionary force from Florida for Cuba, had been captured by the British gunboat Lapwing and taken into Nassau, where she was released by the authorities under the ruling of the Attorney General that she could not legally be held.

In the case of the Government against Harris, Hueston, and Lane, of Dayton, Ohio, charging defendants with removing whisky in violation of law, the jury yesterday disagreed—ten for conviction and two against. The case has been before the U. S. Court, at Cincinnati, two weeks. It is a criminal prosecution.

Van Husen's crockery warehouse in Albany, N. Y., was burned yesterday morning. Several firemen were injured at the fire. While the fire was raging Buchanan's saloon was burned. Several persons in the upper part of the building are reported to have perished, and John Pruyn was killed by jumping from a window.

A Lima letter of Sept. 27 states there was great trepidation throughout South America on account of predicted tidal waves and earthquakes. The people were leaving their dwellings near the coast and camping in the mountains. A terrible earthquake is reported to have occurred in the Arequipas district, completely destroying the town of Chachas.

The contumacious Board of Supervisors of Iowa county, Iowa, have finally, being under arrest, been brought to terms, and they have agreed to levy the tax for railroad bonds, as ordered by the United States Court. It is thought that the supervisors of the other counties, who have refused to levy the tax, will soon yield to the proper authorities, as they will be sent to jail if they persist longer in their rebellion.

Sir Francis Hincks, C. B., who takes the place of the Hon. John Rose as Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada, is a native of Cork. When the Earl of Elgin became Governor General, Mr. Hincks was made Prime Minister, and held that place for some years. He retired upon being defeated in the Provincial Parliament, but was knighted by the Queen and appointed Governor of Barbadoes in 1868, and three years later became Governor of Guiana.

A dispatch from St. Paul, Minn., says: "Another break has occurred in the tunnel at Minneapolis. The coffer dam around the last break was nearly completed and everything looked favorable for a successful closing of the hole, when the river broke through about a hundred yards below the dam, a piece of the river bed falling in. Considerable excitement prevails, but measures are being taken to cut off the water. Two weeks will elapse before this can be done, and the situation there is again doubtful."

Father Hyacinthe yesterday made the following statement: "I believe it is not impossible to enjoy freedom of thought and exercise it, and yet belong to the communion of the Catholic church. I still consider myself a Carmelite monk, and am as devoted as I ever was to the Holy Mother Church, but I maintain that I exercise my priestly functions by authority of God alone, and that the Church has no right to change the faith as handed down by the fathers, to add to or take from it anything whatever. I believe Protestants to belong to the great brotherhood of faith, but I do not intend to ally myself to their peculiar views."

A dispatch from Dublin of Thursday announces the death of Right Hon. John Edward Walsh, LL. D., Master of the Rolls in Ireland. Dr. Walsh was born in 1816, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He was admitted to the bar in 1832, was made Queen's counsel in 1857, Attorney General for Ireland in 1866 and Master of the Rolls the same year. Among the works that bear his name are Justice of the Peace for Ireland, published in 1844; Reports in Chancery, Irish, in 1843-9; and Ireland Sixty Years Ago, published in 1847. For a few months in 1866 he represented the University of Dublin in the House of Commons.

The Earl of Derby died in London yesterday morning at the age of 70, having been born March 29, 1799. Although his college career was distinguished he never graduated. He entered Parliament in 1821 and made his maiden speech in 1824, which was noted at the time as one of much clearness and ability. In 1830 he was made secretary for Ireland, with a seat in the Cabinet. In 1834, by the death of his grandfather, the then Mr. Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley, became by courtesy Lord Stanley, which title he bore until he succeeded his father as fourteenth Earl of Derby, in 1851. From the time of his entrance into Parliament in 1821 until within a short time of his death, he has continued in public life, sometimes in the Cabinet and often in opposition, twice being honored with the Premiership. He was an orator and a statesman, always frank, manly and magnanimous.

Thanksgiving.

Governor Stevenson, under the seal of the Commonwealth, proclaims Thursday, the 18th day of November next, a day of public and general thanksgiving, and recommends its observance as such by the entire people. The proclamation in full will be found elsewhere in this paper.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Minerva Society.

On next Friday, the 29th inst., the amateur theatrical season will be opened by one of the most interesting performances ever given by dilettanti in this city. We refer to the Minerva Society, the members of which are widely known for their excellent literary taste, and none the less for their histrionic talent, in all circles of the intelligent German population. The selection of the piece for performance is a good one, being the great drama entitled "Der Sonnwendhof" by Mosenthal, the author of Deborah made popular by Janan Schek and translated into English as "Leah the forsaken." In consideration of the fact that the various parts are in the hands of the best talents of the Minerva, and that the performance takes place on the newly refitted stage of the Masonic Temple, we predict a fine and intelligent audience, composed of the elite of the German citizens. The first rehearsal on the stage took place last night, and we are certain that next Friday night will witness a grand success.

The Skating Rink.

Glover Hall was crowded last night sure enough. Every chair in the gallery was occupied, while down stairs standing room was in demand. The floor was full of pretty skaters. The music, as furnished by Chris. Haupt's Great Western Star Band was first-class, and infused a gayety and an animus into the enjoyment alike of the spectators and the participants. There's nothing like the rink and there's no getting ahead of it even if the ponds and the creeks and the rivers all freeze over. Roller skating is much more pleasant and much less tiresome than ice skating, and will unquestionably take the precedence.

The Opera House.

Mr. John E. Owens concluded his engagement at the Opera House last night. There was a large audience. To-morrow (Monday) evening the public are promised "Our American Cousin, with a powerful cast. Brignoli, on his farewell tour, will give three grand operatic performances, commencing Wednesday. The troupe with him is a good one, and the musical people may expect a rare treat. The sale of reserved seats for these occasions commence at the box office to-morrow (Monday) morning.

The Light Fantastic.

Mons. and Madame Mueller are winning golden opinions from all votaries of the art polite. Their fashionable Dancing Academy, in the Central Market building, is the resort of hundreds of young ladies and gentlemen, who would no more think of giving up their scholarships than they would meditate eternal celibacy. Classes are now instructed at this academy every night during the week, a striking evidence of the growing favor of Monsieur and Madame.

The Davenport Brothers.

The Davenport Brothers closed their stay in Louisville last night. They were hugely patronized while here and got away without an exposure of their wonderful doings, if indeed such an exposure were possible.

Mortuary Report for Week Ending October 23, 1869.

HEALTH OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, Oct. 23, 1869.

Consumption	6	Inanition	1
Accident	4	Softening of brain and spinal cord	1
Still-born	4		
Dysentery	3	Tetanus	1
Apoplexy	2	Thrush	1
Old age	2	Trismus Nascentium	1
Croup	1	Unknown	7
Total			34

SEX.

Male	16	Female	18

COLOR.

White	22	Black	12

NATIVITY.

England	1	Ireland	1
Holland	2	America	30

AGE.

Under three years	15	3 to 6 years	0
6 to 10 years	1	10 to 20 years	1
20 to 30 years	2	30 to 40 years	5
40 to 50 years	2	50 to 60 years	3
60 to 70 years	1	70 and over	4
Without medical attention			12

SAMUEL MANLY, M. D.,
Sec'y Board of Health.

Recovery of Stolen Property.

During the day of the great procession some one of the big crowd that turned out to see it pilfered a case of jewelry from the office of Dr. Newman, near the corner of Second and Jefferson streets. Nothing was heard of the stolen property afterward till it was found, yesterday morning, in the show-window of a jewelry store on Market street between Second and Third. It turned out that the proprietor of the establishment had purchased it from a woman named Mary Miller. She was arraigned before the City Court yesterday morning on the charge of "feloniously taking and carrying it away." She was held in $400 to answer.

GRAND PRIZE DRAWING.

For the Benefit of the New Dominican Church of St. Louis Bertrand, O. P.

THE TICKETS NOW READY FOR SALE.

The new Dominican Church of St. Louis Bertrand, now being built near the Convent of the Order of St. Dominic, on Sixth street, between Kentucky and Oak, will be one of the most elegant and imposing, as well as one of the largest buildings of the kind in the city. It will be entirely of stone, in the Gothic style of architecture, and will be surmounted by a stone tower about two hundred and twenty feet in hight. On the other side of the convent, and fronting on Sixth street, is to be built, a very large and substantial school-house to take the place of the temporary structure in which some three hundred children are now daily receiving instructions from a most excellent corps of teachers. When the new building is completed—and it is to be done as soon as practicable—the number of pupils will doubtless be considerably increased, as it is emphatically a free school, the children of every denomination being admitted free of charge, upon the simple and necessary condition that they conform to the rules of the institution, which are always humane and just.

To aid in the construction of these buildings—the church and the school-house—Mr. Hugh Burns, formerly of Nashville, with a liberality which is worthy of all praise, placed in the hands of the Fathers of the Order of St. Dominic the title-deeds to two large and handsome dwelling-houses on Fifth street, not far from the convent, and valued by the Fathers at $16,000, though really worth much more now, and will sell for double that amount in a few years. It was at first intended to sell these houses in order to make them available for the purpose for which the gift was intended; but in accordance with the suggestion and advice of quite a number of influential citizens here, including Protestants as well as Catholics, it was determined to dispose of the buildings by a prize drawing, so as to give all who may desire to do so, both here and abroad, an opportunity to extend some little aid to a noble object—the erection of a beautiful house of worship, and of a large building for the education of poor children free of charge. There could certainly be no object better calculated to challenge the sympathy of good people everywhere.

In disposing of Mr. Burns' costly gift upon the plan adopted, the Fathers of the order are actuated by a motive which is in the highest degree creditable. The magnificent church edifice they are building must necessarily involve a very heavy expense, and they desire to relieve, as far as possible, the people of Louisville of the burden of that expense. By disposing, by the means proposed, of the property contributed by Mr. Burns, they will realize $16,000, which will relieve the friends of the church here of contributions to that amount. The sum thus raised will be drawn from so many sources that no one community will be taxed to any appreciable extent. The tickets will be sold throughout so large an area of territory that no section will feel the weight of the burden. This will be no small relief to the friends of religion and education in Louisville. It was this motive which prompted the order to dispose of the houses upon the plan set forth. And they have placed the price of tickets at one dollar, so that they may be within the reach of all who desire to secure a chance for a good home and at the same time aid an enterprise which appeals to the best wishes of all.

That the drawing will be conducted in the most fair and honorable manner, the high standing of the excellent order who have the enterprise in charge is all the guarantee that could possibly be needed. And yet, in addition to this, the enterprise has the indorsement of some twenty-five or thirty of the most prominent and reliable gentlemen of Louisville, whose names have already been given to the public through these columns.

The large and substantially-constructed double house—consisting of two separate dwellings—which constitutes the two prizes, is nearly new, and stands on a lot which fronts seventy-eight feet on Fifth street, and runs back two hundred feet. Each of the dwellings, valued separately at $8,000, contains eleven rooms, including large double parlors, and is furnished with all the modern improvements. The writer of this, who has examined the property carefully, is satisfied that it is worth, by several thousand dollars, more than the assessed value. The Fathers of the Order are perhaps also convinced of this fact—though we do not know their opinion on the subject—but if they are, their conscientious determination to misrepresent nothing has induced them to place the value at the figures named. Be this as it may, Mr. Burns, "their munificent benefactor," as he is justly termed by Father Meagher, Prior of the Convent and Pastor of the Church, has certainly been the means of placing two valuable prizes within the reach of somebody who is willing to contribute a dollar or two in aid of a most worthy enterprise.

The tickets for this drawing are now ready for sale, and may be had to-morrow (Monday) at one dollar each. This places them within the reach of all, and it is to be hoped that two poor men will find themselves in possession of comfortable homes when the drawing shall have taken place.

The drawing will positively take place on the 1st of June, 1870. Orders for tickets from abroad should be addressed to Rev. D. J. Meagher, St. Louis Bertrand's, Louisville, Kentucky.

SHOT IN A SMOKING-CAR.

Two Litigants Take the Law into Their Own Hands.

Marion Bohannon, a merchant of Consolation, Shelby county, was shot dead yesterday morning in the smoking-car of the morning train from Lexington, by Alex. G. Roberts, a lawyer of Shelbyville. The following statement of the affair, as given to us, is as correct as could be obtained yesterday:

The tragedy occurred at half-past seven o'clock. Mr. Roberts got aboard the train at Frankfort, and Mr. Bohannon got aboard five miles further this way, at Benson station. After leaving Benson station, and while conductor Clobesy was taking up tickets, Mr. Roberts remarked to that official that his ticket had not been taken up on the previous round. On giving the conductor the ticket he remarked that there was a man aboard the train with whom he had had a difficulty, and that, as he did not wish to have any further trouble with the gentleman, he would go into the smoking-car. At this he arose to carry out his intentions, and at the same time, it is said, Bohannon arose and cursed him, applying to him the epithet of "d—n thief." Roberts, however, proceeded to the smoking-car, before entering which he enjoined a brakeman to keep Bohannon out, should that gentleman follow him. Upon the going out of Roberts from the coach in which he had first taken a seat, Bohannon is alleged to have taken from some saddle-bags a navy revolver, at the same time threatening to kill Roberts. Following Roberts up, Bohannon was stopped on the platform of the smoking-car by the brakeman, but afterwards found his way in, the brakeman having been called off and the care of the door falling to a negro. On getting into the car, Bohannon walked up to the seat occupied by Roberts, who at once arose and attempted to push his antagonist away, at the same time making an effort to secure the pistol carried by Bohannon. Failing in the latter he pulled out a deringer pistol and fired, then made a dash for Bohannon's pistol, which had fallen to the floor. This, however, was altogether unnecessary, for the ball from the deringer had gone straight to the heart of Bohannon, and in three minutes the merchant was a corpse.

The affair created intense excitement on the train, and at every station which the news reached. Roberts gave himself up to the conductor, and on the arrival of the train at Eminence was delivered into the custody of a Mr. Moore, by whom he was subsequently sent on to Shelbyville where he is now probably lying in jail.

The body of Mr. Bohannon was left at Bagdad, to be forwarded to his home. He was a man 45 years of age, and leaves a family.

The origin of the affair is said to have been a law-suit at Frankfort, which had engendered very bitter feelings on both sides. Of the nature and extent of this suit we have not been advised.

The Virginia Road.

In this morning's issue we copy an article upon the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, taken from "The Kentucky People," published at Harrodsburg. We are in hopes the people of Mercer will soon have encouragement from our city in favor of the Louisville, Harrodsburg & Virginia Air-Line Road, and of course will be satisfied without aiding a road to Ohio. Mercer has done her duty in voting for a road to Louisville, and Louisville will not be found wanting when the proposition is submitted to her people. The prospects are flattering, and we only ask the counties along the line to be patient.

The citizens of Garrard will have a meeting on the 25th inst. to arrange matters for a vote from their county in favor of the Virginia road. We have reason to believe every county along the line, to Virginia, will do their duty, and Louisville will never refuse a road of so much importance.

New Music.

Mr. D. P. Faulds, the enterprising music publisher, No. 79 Main street, has favored us with two of the last popular songs, which he has just issued. "Is it a sin to love thee?" by George Summers, dedicated to Miss Lulie Ferguson, Summertrees, Tenn. And "Onward boatlet swiftly gliding," a beautiful duet by Kucken, the celebrated German composer. Mr. Faulds sends us also a copy of Beethoven's opera of Fidelio (Leonore), arranged for the piano. It is one of the library of classical composition so ably edited by Litolff, one of the best musicians in Europe, and will be a valuable acquisition to any musical library. It is a gratifying evidence of the improvement of the public taste to see the works of the old masters coming into demand. The study of them can but have a purifying and elevating effect upon the musical taste of the people.

The Farmers' Home Journal.

Col. Miller, the proprietor of this excellent agricultural journal, published at Lexington, proposes to enlarge and otherwise improve it on the first of January next. Its various departments are well filled and managed, and with its enlarged borders it will doubtless be regarded with increased interest by its large circle of patrons. The price of subscription will continue at $2 a year.

The $7,000 Robbery.

Wm. Meador, W. Blankenship and J. C. Simmons, the three men arrested for robbing Joseph Blankenship of $7,000 in Scottsville, Ky., were before the City Court yesterday, and the examination was postponed till next Friday, the parties being required to give $5,000 bond for their appearance.

Lecture by the R. W. G. T.

Mr. J. H. Orne, Right Worthy Grand Templar of North America, is in the city, and will lecture at the Shelby-street church to-night. The public are invited, and the Good Templars will all undoubtedly be present to hear this high official of theirs.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

THERE were twenty-one marriage licenses last week.

IT was just fixing to freeze at 3 o'clock this morning.

YEWELL FISHER and Charles Gorman were the only drunks at the jail last night.

GAME from the neighboring forests is coming into this market in vast quantities.

MARY FLEMMIN was put in jail last night for stealing two smoothing irons from D. W. Cappito.

"BROTHER" HINTON, John Boone, Charles Mathias and Alex. Hetnan, made up the Black Maria quartette yesterday.

THE first dramatic entertainment in the new hall at Masonic Temple will be given on Thursday evening by the L. L. P. Association.

QUITE a delegation of Kentucky sportsmen, who have been attending the races at Nashville the past week, came up on the train yesterday.

PATTENGILL'S Minstrels, composed of first-class artists, will give a series of performances at Weisiger Hall this week, beginning to-morrow night.

THE Perret Zouaves will give their first annual ball, at Masonic Temple, on the 1st of November. It gives promise of being a most agreeable affair.

JENNIE JOHNSON, the curser and accuser-general of the pastor of the Fifth and York-street colored church, was yesterday held in $200 peace bail for six months in Justice Clement's court.

THE famous trotter "W. K. Thomas," owned by Captain George C. Shadburn, of the police, has arrived here in charge of his trainer, Mr. Thomas Roach, and will spend the winter at Woodlawn.

SOME of our streets were thronged with hogs yesterday. The porcines are fast quitting their country sties and "quartering" at the slaughter-houses in town. Beargrass is assuming a beautiful crimson color, and pork men are happy.

WORK has been resumed on the sixteenth span of the great bridge, which was under way when the terrible accident happened last week. New trestles have been made, and the work is going on as rapidly as prudence will admit.

ED. POOL, a notorious negro brawler, was arrested yesterday for cutting Nancy Walker and Mary Winter with intent to kill. He said that he was only playing with them, and that the cutting was accidental. It occurred on the levee.

BISHOP SIMPSON, one of the most eminent divines of the Methodist Church, arrived here last night by the Nashville train, and will preach at the Market-street M. E. Church, between Eighth and Ninth, this morning at 11 o'clock, and this evening at 7½ o'clock.

LOUD complaints are made of the mud in the neighborhood of Nineteenth and Rowan. No doubt the people of that neglected locality have good reason for rowin' over their streets. It is the same locality over which the City Council was invited to a row some time since.

TOM HALL, of the Owensboro Shield, tells of a den of rattlesnakes, found on Panther Creek, in which there were seventeen of these delightful zoological specimens with a rattle each, and twenty-one young ones (snakes) not more than a month old. A pretty good haul, Tom.

Two of the latest dance novelties, just recieved from London by Prof. Wastell, are the following: "The Belgravia Waltz," dedicated to the Lady Cecilia Bingham, and "The Belgian Quadrille," dedicated to Col. Gregoire and the Belgian Volunteers; both composed by Dan. Godfrey.

DETECTIVE BLIGH caused something of a flutter during the "dark seance" of the Davenport Brothers at Weisiger Hall Friday night, by having in his possession a dark lantern. On his promise not to spring the light upon the dark mysteries, the Davenports and the excited audience quieted down and the seance proceeded.

ALL the official returns (except one precinct) of the vote taken last Saturday for and against the St. Louis railroad ordinance have been compared by the Mayor and Clerk of the Common Council, according to law. The total vote was 1,945, of which 1,351 were cast for, and 694 against the half million subscription, it having carried by a majority of 657.

ON the Short-line train from Cincinnati yesterday morning some three-card monte chaps played a credulous traveler out of $160. The victim appealed to the passengers, who rose in a body, and the gamblers, in order to save their spoil, were compelled to jump the train without asking the conductor to whistle down brakes. Several shots were fired after them, but they all escaped.

AMONG those who rushed upon the stage at Weisiger Hall, the other night, to see that the Davenports were securely tied in the cabinet, was a very bald-headed individual. His appearance excited considerable laughter, but one irreverent chap capped the climax by screaming out: "Put some hair on that man's head!" It couldn't be done, even by the shrewd Davenports. The audience roared, and the party with no hair fairly rolled off the stage into a private corner.

THROUGH a very unpleasant mistake the credit of painting the superb drop-curtain in the new hall at Masonic Temple has been given to Messrs. West & Blackburn, jointly. It is just and proper to state that this magnificent work of art, representing Church's celebrated "Heart of the Andes," was the production of Mr. J. H. West alone. He spent three weeks upon it, and the result is one of the most exquisite pictures of which any stage in the country can boast. Mr. West's triumph is further heightened by the fact that he was reared and has acquired all his talent as an artist in Louisville.

A HIGHLY respectable lady, in passing the southwest corner of Fifth and Market streets yesterday, was grossly insulted and then doggedly followed by a miserable scamp, until she was obliged to enter a store for protection. The brutal rascal, seeing that the outrage was likely to be resented by some inmate of the store, skulked to a place of concealment. It is indeed a pity that he was not taught a lesson in decency by a horse-whip, well laid on his vile carcass. Other street corners in the city are monopolized by men of this same odious stripe, whose insults to lady passers-by, either in words or jestures, are of daily occurrence. All such vagabonds ought to be shipped to the workhouse and kept there.

THE GREAT BRIDGE.

Official Statement of Disasters Since its Commencement.

The accidents at the great bridge have been so enlarged upon throughout the country that this great enterprise has become a great bugbear, and the bridge company find much difficulty in keeping up a sufficient force to go on with the work. According to the accumulating popular idea there will be dead men's bones enough to form a substantial pier by the time the immense structure shall be completed. All the men drowned in the Ohio for five miles of this vicinity the past six months have been promiscuously charged to the bridge, and the number has loomed appallingly. We have not pretended to fix upon any one the blame of the accidents that have really occurred at the bridge, for to make charges in such cases without a full knowledge of all the facts would be simply criminal. The bridge company has much to contend with, and feel that they have been wronged in some of the published statements. The following statement is official, and is published by request:

The construction of the bridge was commenced in 1867, and has therefore been carried on during three building seasons. During the first season two men lost their lives by walking in front of a truck loaded with stone, while descending a grade on the temporary track they stumbled and the truck ran over them.

During the second season, 1868, one man lost his life by the swamping of a skiff. A line was thrown him by which he might have saved himself, but, being an expert swimmer, he refused it, and, failing to reach the shore, was drowned.

During the present season, three laborers, while walking gangways, lost their balance, fell into the river and were drowned. Efforts to save them by skiffs (always kept in readiness) were ineffectual.

On the 14th of the present month, while raising a trestle-bent by means of a locomotive, an operation which had been performed in the same manner upwards of one hundred times without accident, the bent, over which the guy and fall lines passed, was thrown against the three bents already raised, knocking them down—this movement being probably caused by the locomotive giving a sudden jerk to the lines. Three of the men who stood upon the trestle at the time were killed and one injured. Had these men observed the usual precaution of remaining off the trestle during the process of raising, an operation which is necessarily attended with more or less danger, their lives would not have been lost. Unfortunately, the confidence inspired by successfully performing so often one operation makes men forgetful of precautionary measures.

On the same day a carpenter—who had been employed but was not then at work—in walking over the bridge, lost his balance, and, falling one hundred feet, was killed. He is supposed to have been under the influence of liquor at the time. Since this day no accidents have occurred at the bridge.

The Winter Course of Lectures.

It has already been announced that a course of popular lectures will be delivered in this city during the coming winter under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, and that two of the lectures will be delivered by John B. Gough. The other lecturers will be announced in due time. While these lectures are designed to be a source of income to the Association we trust our readers will not forget that the return will be equivalent to the outlay. While the money paid to the Association for these lectures will be used in a good cause, it should be given as charity. During the past two winters the Y. M. C. A. has afforded us a series of interesting and instructive entertainments, which we would not otherwise have enjoyed, and we know of no prospect of securing a similar course for the coming winter except through the Y. M. C. A. We, therefore, earnestly bespeak the liberal patronage of our citizens generally in this praiseworthy undertaking.

Rev. Mr. Mitchell, the newly-elected Superintendent of the Young Men's Christian Association, will call upon our citizens during the next two weeks for the purpose of selling tickets for the lectures. All persons friendly to the undertaking, and who are willing to aid a good cause, are requested to purchase tickets for the entire course, thus practicing economy and securing the association against loss. Who would not willingly give the price of the season ticket for the single privilege of hearing John B. Gough, the greatest orator living.

Special Notice.

To the Baptists and other Christians of Louisville:

DEAR BRETHREN AND SISTERS—A deputation from "the British and Irish Home Mission," of London, has been sent to this country to visit the American churches on behalf of their missions in Ireland. The deputation consists of Rev. Thomas Price, D. D., and Rev. R. M. Henry. Addresses will be made by these distinguished visitors on Tuesday evening (26th), at Walnut-street Baptist church, corner of Fourth and Walnut, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

These brethren come to us indorsed by our prominent brethren across the Atlantic.

[From C. H. Spurgeon.]

Our two dear friends, Dr. Price and Mr. Henry, need no commendation from me. They are well known among us here, and come to you well accredited, and with our best loving wishes.

C. H. SPURGEON.

Let Christian courtesy accord to these visiting brethren a full house and a kind hearing. They come in the Master's name and speak to us in behalf of the Master's work. Affectionately, your brother,

A. T. SPALDING.

CITY FEATURES.

Thos. H. Hastings, A. C. Lewis,
successors to Prather & Smith, 160 Main Street, Between Fourth and Fifth Streets,

TO THE PUBLIC.

We take the liberty of calling attention to our large stock of ladies' furs, which has been selected with great care by Mr. Jas. Prather while in New York, some three weeks since. We do not manufacture our furs, but can purchase them of large dealers East and sell a great deal cheaper than any house in this city can manufacture and sell, and at the same time give as fine stock.

N. B.—We claim to sell furs cheaper than any house in this city, for the following reason, to-wit: We are both young men, just commencing business, and have to establish a reputation; therefore we will sell for small profits.

By an examination, our prices will prove to be lower than ever before in Louisville, and lower than the inferior goods sold at auction or by outside dealers. Our goods are custom-made; our furs we warrant. The skins are well-dressed—workmanship and trimmings good; no "shoddy" or old furs worked over by us. Please examine our stock before purchasing, and we will convince you that we will sell furs at small profits.

☞ Furs relined and dressed at short notice.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

H. H. Neal.

Trade Palace transformed into a Merchant Tailoring and Gents' Furnishing establishment. Just received a new and complete stock of cloths, cassimeres and vestings; also beavers of every quality of French, English and American, bought at New York panic prices, and made to order at the very lowest prices. All goods guaranteed. We have secured the services of the very best cutter in this country. In connection with our Merchant Tailoring Department will always be found an endless variety of gloves, hosiery and underwear, and everything that is kept in a first-class furnishing store. Trade Palace, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

Prof. Mueller's Dancing Academy.

One thing that Louisville has long needed, to perfect the accomplishments of her beaux and her belles, is a really fashionable dancing school. This has been at last supplied with the acquisition of Prof. Mueller and the opening by him of the Dancing Academy now, and during the last season, in successful operation in Weisiger block.

It is the intention of the finished professor to make this a tip-top school, hence he has opened it to the higher classes of the citizens. His evening lessons he intends to be fashionable assemblies, and real balls in fact. His class of young gentlemen is a specialty and is filling up fast, and already contains nearly the limited number. It meets on Monday and Tuesday evenings. The session has just been commenced, and the school is not quite under headway yet, but when the season is further advanced, and matters are straightened out a little more, Prof. Mueller's Dancing Academy will be one of the finest not only in the West, but in the whole country. The Professor is fully acquainted with the European styles and customs, and intends to introduce them to the fullest extent.

Will it Pay?

That is the question which at once suggests itself to every person before making an investment. We honestly believe that a policy in the old Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, *will pay*. We have a policy in that company, and know whereof we affirm. It offers to persons desiring life insurance in a good company (and who does not?) more combined advantages than any other company in the country. Its policies are non-forfeiting. The applicant may elect the all-cash plan or the half-note plan, and obtain the full benefit of either. The rates are as low, the dividends as large, the proportionate assets as great, the restrictions as to travel and residence fewer than any company in the world.

Railroad and steamboat employes insured without extra premium.

The Phoenix embraces among its members many of the most respectable and successful citizens in this Commonwealth.

Mr. Wm. W. Morris is the general agent for this State. His office is No. 3 Hamilton Building, corner of Sixth and Main streets.

The Monitor Warm Air Furnace.

This patent, it is claimed by those who have tested it, combines many advantages over any hot air furnace now in use, as it accomplishes the result desired with a wonderfully small consumption of fuel. It is used in this city among others by the proprietors of Weisiger Hall, by Messrs. Albert Fink, John B. Smith, J. W. Henning, S. P. Weisiger, A. D. Hunt, J. Lockhart, and Mrs. A. Hite, all of whom express themselves as perfectly satisfied with its operations. Messrs. Al. Bourlier & Bro., 249 Main street, are the agents in this city, and are prepared to put up the Monitor Furnace either in public buildings or private residences.

Speed, Magens, & Co.

Those wishing anything in the line of this excellent and reliable firm are referred to their several advertisements in another part of our paper this morning. Their large capital enables them to keep at all times a large and desirable stock of articles, and they have every facility to fill all orders quickly, on the best terms, and in a style of workmanship which cannot be excelled anywhere. Persons at a distance may send their orders to Speed, Magens, & Co., with the full assurance that they will be as fairly and faithfully executed as if they were present in person.

Real Estate Market for 1869.

The prospects of the real estate trade for the remainder of the year, judged by the indications presented on every hand, are exceedingly good, and if they are only partially realized 1869 will be rendered memorable for the extent of its real estate sales. Thus far the sales in this vicinity of city and suburban property have been enormous, the favorite investments being vacant lots—an indication of health and prospective growth in the highest degree encouraging.

The Ladies

are reminded that they should not postpone purchasing their bulbous roots. We respectfully advise them to visit the Floral Park Green-house, near the terminus of the Fourth-street railroad, where they will find a choice collection of Hyacinths, Lilies, Gladiolus, Tulips, Jonquilles, &c.; also Chrysanthums and a new style of Hyacinth glasse.

"Andy's Defeat."

The sad news of Andy Johnson's defeat has reached us, but another telegram has just come that Warwick's Neuralgia Pills are still achieving glorious triumphs. This terrible disease has finally met a mighty conqueror.

Real Estate Buyers,

do not fail to attend the big sale to-morrow (Monday) afternoon. The real estate to be sold embraces some very choice and desirable building sites. Morris, Southwick & Co., Auctioneers.

☞ I would call the attention of ladies to some elegant silk poplins of all shades that I will sell for $25 a dress pattern, or furnished ready-made with superb trimming for $55; black luster suits, ready-made, for $20; water-proof suits from $10 to $12. Mad. Demorest's Branch House, 349 Fourth street.

Big Sale.

The extensive real estate sale of Morris, Southwick & Co., advertised for the 21st and postponed until Monday, the 25th inst., is creating more interest than any of their former great sales—principally because of the immediate availability of the property offered.

☞ Warner & Bro. have all the new styles in scarfs, cravats, ties, bows, &c. Call and see them. 66 Fourth street, opposite National Hotel.

☞ Mr. J. Cunningham begs leave to inform his many friends and acquaintances that he will be glad to see them and take extra pleasure in showing them through the extensive assortment of dry goods at the house of W. S. Anderson & Co., successors to R. Cunningham, 154 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Charles Humeller, the fashionable cutter, formerly with Henry Deppen, merchant tailor, on Main street, and late with J. L. Anderson, Third street, is now in the employ of H. H. Neal, merchant tailor, Trade Palace, corner of Fourth and Jefferson.

☞ XX sole leather trunks, with improved steel spring, at D. O'Hare's Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ The attention of the ladies is called to the stock of rubber shoes, children's rubber capes, rubber combs, rubber jewelry, toys and balls at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's, 116 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

☞ Warner & Bro. make to order all medicated flannel underwear.

Signs! Signs!! Signs!!!

For these or any other times, done in gold or plain, in the highest style of the art, at Bascom's Sign-painting Rooms, corner Fifth and Main streets.

The Big Real Estate Sale

to come off to-morrow will no doubt attract the attention of a great many persons.

☞ Don't throw away your old trunks, but send them to D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory and have them made as good as new. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Glycerine and camphor ice, for chapped hands, face, lips, &c., freshly prepared and for sale by Newman & Colgan, family and dispensing chemists, Fifth and Walnut streets.

☞ W. Scott Glore has opened a $1 department in connection with his book and stationery business.

☞ You can buy a Saratoga trunk for $4.50 at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Warner & Bro. have "Duval's" celebrated Paris kid gloves.

☞ Hitchcock's dime music, at W. Scott Glore's.

☞ Go to the big real estate sale to-morrow.

How to Save Your Carpets.

Apply Fitch & Lindsey's patent weather strips to your doors and windows. This article will keep out the coal soot and dust, and more than pay for itself in one summer. Hundreds of our best citizens are now using this article for this purpose. Call at depot, 75 Fourth street, near Main.

☞ If you want the best and cheapest article, go to the largest dealer, at D. O'Hare's headquarters, 142 Main street. The immense sale of trunks of his own manufacture enables him to undersell all competitors.

To Country Merchants and Druggists.

We call the especial attention of the country merchants and druggists now in the city purchasing their fall stocks to the advertisements of Dr. Wintersmith's valuable proprietary medicines. They possess a great deal more than ordinary merit, and have proven to be very popular wherever sold, superseding any preparations of similar kind they come in competition with. No stock of medicines is complete without them. For sale by all our wholesale druggists.

☞ The A No. 1 sole leather trunks at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

CITY FEATURES.

The Fifty Cent Store,

99½ Fifth street, is a good place to go for towels, kid gloves, woolen hosiery, gent's underwear, corsets, glassware, queensware, &c. No single article sold higher than fifty cents, many of which are worth five times that amount.

Wall Paper.

Fitch & Lindsey, 75 Fourth street, near Main, offer great inducements to parties wishing to purchase wall paper. Their stock is very large and well selected, and their patterns are the handsomest we have ever seen.

☞ One dollar and fifty cents will buy a trunk at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Show-cases—Silver and Wooden.

We offer to the fall trade a very superior article of metal and wooden cases. Fitch & Lindsey, manufacturers, 75 Fourth street, near Main.

"BROTHER HINTON."

A Fellow who Confidenced Several Clergymen and Escaped from a Mexican Bastile.

A man was arrested by Officer Gilchrist on Friday last as a suspected felon, and brought before the City Court yesterday. His name, as it appeared on the warrant, was Wm. Maddox, alias C. Hinton, alias Wm. Warren Viley. That he is an unsafe character there was no doubt. On his person were found letters introducing him under a multiplicity of names to different persons in different parts of the country. He talked fluently to the judge, but found, to his dismay, that courts of justice are not quite as gullible as ordinary persons, so, after giving a pathetic account of his experience as a school teacher in Scott county, how he loved a bluegrass belle and how she jilted him at a Baptist Association, and after giving a dissertation on the science of teaching, &c., he was compelled to subside, and was required by the court to give bond in $500 to be of good behavior. This he could not produce or procure, so he was sent to the workhouse for twelve months. It was the general opinion of all who were present and witnessed the exposure of this fellow, that he is a shrewd and cunning thief. It seems that he has been to New Orleans, where he succeeded pretty well. The following is a letter of introduction from Rev. Charles C. Carpenter, of that place, which gives some insight into his programme there:

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Sept. 18, 1869.

Rev. J. M. Young, D. D., Pittsburg, Pa.:

DEAR BRO.—Allow me to introduce to your favorable notice Bro. C. Hinton, late of the Confederate States, and later still of the Mexican imperial army. He has only been released from a Mexican prison about three weeks, and has arrived in our city totally destitute in circumstances. I have assisted him to Louisville on the boat, and have directed him to call on Bro. Spaulding, who I trust will aid him to your city. In regard to his private character, I may say that during the three years that I have known him, I believe him to be a sincere and devoted Christian brother of our church. He will narrate his circumstances to you, which will doubtless interest you in his behalf. He is anxious to get to Baltimore, where he has friends, who will aid him to his native country. Hoping that you will aid him to the best of your power, I remain yours, very, in the cause of Christ,

CHAS. C. CARPENTER.

He came here with a huge business mapped out, as will be seen by the following memoranda which he had in a stray leaf of his note-book:

Weaver, Chas.; Theodore Harris, Bap., 134 W. Main. S. R. Wilson, 179 W. Chestnut, Linn, 72 Jacob, Meth., South, Messick, Meth., South, 241 W. Jefferson. Albert Fink, Broadway, 2d door from 8th. Humphrey, 70 W. Chestnut. E. W. Bottomley, Pastor 12th-st. M. E. Ch., Sb. Pres. L. & N. R. R., Main, cor. Bullitt.

His great forte was the "brother." He loved to "brother" people, and, though not so devout, he was perhaps a more consistent church-member than the late "John J. Sullivan." His memoranda, which are published above, show some narrow escapes of some of our principal churchmen. It seems that he overcame and completely inveigled the reverend gentleman whose letter of commendation is given below:

LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 20, 1869.

Hon. John A. Bunce:

SIR: The bearer of this note is a young man in destitute circumstances. He arrived in this city from Cincinnati yesterday, and called upon me and requested me to solicit for him a pass. I do not know him personally, but from the straightforward manner in which he told me his story, I give credence to it. He is going to Chattanooga, where his father's cousin resides, and is President of the rolling mills at that point, and where he expects to find permanent employment. Can you, sir, with consistency, give him a pass to Nashville, by virtue of your office as Mayor of the city? If you will do this, you will be doing a Christian act, and confer a favor upon your humble servant,

E. W. BOTTOMLY,
Pastor Twelfth-street M. E. Church.

This was the Mayor's reply:

I have no authority to issue transportation in cases of this character. JO. H. BUNCE, Mayor.

Being as William Maddox, alias C. Hinton, alias William Warren Viley has taken up his residence in the city work-house, there need be no fear of trouble from him, for the next twelve months at any rate. So the preachers and other holy men whom he generally makes his especial victims may rest in peace.

The Mendelssohn Society.

The fifteenth rehearsal of this excellent musical society will take place on Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock, in the school building, corner of Center and Walnut. The following is the well-selected programme for the occasion, which will doubtless be one of the most delightful concerts of this series they have hitherto given:

PART I.

1 Allegro from Quartette for Strings, Beethoven.
2 Fishermen's Chorus—from the Opera of Massaniello, Auber.
Away, away, the morning, freshly breaking,
Shines o'er the deep, our ling'ring steps to chide.
3 Soprano Solo—The Maiden's Lament, Schubert.
4 English Glee—Fairies, Stevens.
From Oberon; in fairy land.
5 Duett—Tenor and Soprano, Blangini.
Through valley, through forest.
6 Quintette from Cosi Fan Tutte, Mozart.
Cruel fortune that bids me leave thee.

PART II.

1 Andante from Quintette for Strings, Mozart.
2 Trio—Like as a Father Pitieth his Children, Cherubini.
3 Selections from the Oratorio of St. Paul, Mendelssohn.
(a) Recit—Soprano—And Paul came to the congregation, etc.
(b) Duet—Tenor and Bass—Now we are ambassadors in the name of Christ.
(c) Chorus—How lovely are the messengers that bring us the gospel of peace.

PART III.

Beethoven's Church Services in C.:

1 Kyrie eleison, Christe eleison.
Lord have mercy upon us.
2 Gloria in excelsis Deo, et in terra pax hominibus.
a—Glory to God in the highest, on earth, peace good will to man.
b—Qui tollis peccavi mundi—That takest away the sin of the world.
c—Quoniam tu solis sanctus—Thou alone art holy.
3 Credo in unum Deum.
a—I believe in one God.
b—Et incarnatus est—Who became incarnate, etc.
c—Et resurrexit—And he rose again, etc.
4 Sanctus Dominus Deus Sabaoth.
a—Holy Lord God of Sabaoth.
b—Pleni sunt coeli et in terra gloriam tuam; hosanna in excelsis—Heaven and earth are full of thy glory; hosanna in the highest.
5 Benedictus qui venit in nomine domine.
QUARTETTE AND CHORUS.
Blessed is he who cometh in the name of the Lord.
6 Agnus Dei qui tollis peccavi mundi
Lamb of God, who takest away the sin of the Lord.
7 Dona nobis pacem.
Give us thy peace.

Six open rehearsals will be given during this winter, at which, among other compositions of high order, Mozart's Requiem and Mendelssohn's Oratorio of St. Paul will probably be given. Those wishing to become visitors may apply to C. C. Hull, Director; D. McPherson, President; J. M. Byers, Sec.; I. B. Webster, Treasurer; B. L. McDougall, Librarian, or any of the other members of the society. Single ticket, $4; double, $6; triple, $8; quadruple, $10.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—P. M.

Money quiet at 5@7 per cent, chiefly at 6 per cent. The bank statement is unfavorable and shows a loss in the reserve of $1,191,388 against a decrease in liabilities of $2,596,884. The banks still hold however $18,396,000 of lawful money in excess of the amount required by law. The figures reflect the heavy drain of currency to the South, which fairly set in this week.

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans	$249,383,073
do increase	837,579
Specie	19,899,391
do decrease	[illegible]
Circulation	34,391,633
do decrease	13,579
Deposits	173,798,819
do decrease	2,544,017
Legal-tenders	939,071,804
do decrease	1,191,388

Rumor says the Lake Shore directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, but it is discredited. Another report is that Horace T. Clark is to be the President of the company.

The Receiver of the Gold Exchange Bank to-day paid the additional 25 per cent to its creditors.

The Assistant Treasurer received during the week $2,492,527 for customs, and paid out $191,296 coin interest.

Sterling easier at 9½@9¾.

Gold lower; opened at 131⅜, fell to 130⅞, and closed at 131. The carrying rates were 5@3 per cent to flat. The Arizona, from Aspinwall, brought $30,000 in coin.

The exports for the week were $170,338.

Governments dull but steady.

Coupons '81	119½@120	Coupons '67	117⅛@117¼
do '62	119½@120⅛	Coupons '68	117⅛@117½
do '64	119½@119¾	Ten-forties	108¼@108⅜
do '65	119½@119¾	Currency 6's	107⅛@107¾
do new	117⅞@117⅜		

Rumor says that some Boston capitalists have returned here for another campaign in government.

State bonds dull.

Missouri	87⅛@	New Virginia	53 @
Old Tenn	61 @	Old N Carolina	47½@
New Tenn	53½@	New N Carolina	35 @
Old Virginia	51 @		

Stocks dull and unsettled, though a trifle above the lowest point of the afternoon.

The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

Canton	53 @	Michigan Cen'l	122 @
Cumberland	29 @	Michigan S	83¾@
Western U Tel	34 @	Illinois Cen'l	138 @
Quicksilver	13 @	Pittsburg	100½@
Mariposa	8¾@	Northwestern	71 @
Do preferred	16¾@	Do preferred	82 @
Pacific Mail	62⅛@	C. & A.	[illegible]
Adams Ex	59¼@	Rock Island	[illegible]
Wells & Fargo	21¼@	St. Paul	[illegible]
Amer. Ex	36½@	Do preferred	[illegible]
U. S. Ex	59 @	Tol. & Wabash	[illegible]
Merch'ts' U Ex	9¾@	Do preferred	[illegible]
N. Y. Cent	187 @	Ft Wayne	[illegible]
Harlem	131½@	Terre Haute	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	Chicago & Alton	[illegible]
Hudson	[illegible]	Ohio and Miss.	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	D. L. & W.	[illegible]
Erie	30¾@	St. Joe	116¼@
Do preferred	54¼@		

Mining shares dull and unchanged.

Sub-treasury balance........$91,736,098

The payments at the Sub-treasury to-day include $5,304,000 cancelled gold certificates sent to Washington.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

Dry goods	$1,618,685
General merchandise	3,357,171

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—P. M.

COTTON—A shade easier; sales 1,200 bales at 26c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Receipts 14,200 bbls; market dull and in buyer's favor; sales 8,600 bbls at [illegible] for superfine State and Western; [illegible] for extra State; [illegible] for extra Western; [illegible] for white wheat extra; [illegible] for round-hoop Ohio; [illegible] for extra St. Louis; [illegible] for good to choice do, closing dull. Rye flour steady; sales 200 bbls at [illegible].

CORNMEAL—Dull.

WHISKY—Without decided change; sales 200 bbls of Western at $1 21@1 21¼ for free for November, and December at $1 18@1 19.

GRAIN—Receipts wheat 78,761 bush; market dull and strongly in favor of buyers; sales of 65,000 bush at $1 38@1 39 for common white Illinois; $1 [illegible] for red and amber Western, the latter price an extreme; $1 45 for choice amber Tennessee; $1 50@1 55 for white Michigan. Rye dull at $1 06@1 07 for Western. Barley dull; sales 3,500 bush 2-rowed State at $1 [illegible]. Barley malt quiet; sales 3,800 bush at $1 [illegible]. Receipts of corn 4,197 bush; market is lower and rather more doing; sales 71,000 bush at [illegible] for unsound mixed Western; [illegible] for sound do; $1 [illegible] for high mixed and yellow Western; $1 [illegible] for white Western. Receipts of oats 34,000 bush; market a shade easier; sales 34,000 bush at [illegible] for new Southern and Western.

GROCERIES—Rice dull. Coffee quiet. Sugar steady; sales of 400 hhds Cuba at 11¼@11¾c. Molasses dull.

PETROLEUM—Firm at 18c for crude, and 33c for refined.

HOPS—Quiet.

COAL—Quiet.

WOOL—Steady; sales 475,000 lbs at [illegible] for domestic fleece; [illegible] for pulled.

LEATHER—Hemlock sole firm at [illegible] for Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light and middle weights.

OILS—Linseed dull.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Quiet.

METALS—Scotch pig copper quiet and steady at previous figures. Ingot copper quiet and drooping. Pig iron steady at [illegible] for Scotch and [illegible] for American. Bar iron quiet at $88 for refined English and American. Sheet iron very quiet at 11@12c, gold, for Russia. Nails steady at [illegible] for cut, [illegible] for clinch, and [illegible] for horse-shoe.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork firmer; sales 1,400 bbls at [illegible] for new, closing at $31 cash; [illegible] for prime, [illegible] for prime mess. Beef quiet; sales of 125 bbls at [illegible] for new plain mess, and [illegible] for new extra mess. Beef hams dull; sales [illegible] at [illegible]. Cut meats quiet and unchanged; sales of 300 pkgs at 14½@15½c for shoulders and 17@19c for hams. Middles firm; sales of 70 bxs Cumberland cut, seller December, January and February, at 16c. Lard unchanged; sales 240 tcs at 18½@18¾c for steam, and 19@19½c for kettle rendered; also 500 tcs, seller October, at 17½c for steam.

BUTTER—Quiet and steady at 20@32c for Ohio.

CHEESE—Quiet at 17@19¼c.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool quiet and very firm at 9¼d per sail, and 10½d per steamer for wheat.

LATEST—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Closed dull and 5c lower.

GRAIN—Wheat dull at $1 39@1 43 for winter red and amber Western. Rye heavy at $1 05@1 07 for Western. Oats lower and dull at 60@63½c for Western. Corn quiet at [illegible] for unsound and 96@$1 03 for sound mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominally unchanged. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats firm, with a moderate demand. Bacon firm, with a fair inquiry. Lard steady at 17¾@18c for fair to prime steam.

EGGS—In good request at 33@35c.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.

The inclemency of the weather to-day has added to the usual quiet which generally prevades the market on Saturday, but as the prices of most textile fabrics are reduced to a level low enough for the safety of trade, there is no important change to notice. We quote as follows: Sprague's prints 10½c; fine 8 11½@13c. Stewart & Co. are selling these at 10½c; Merrimac D 13c; American 11½c; Pacific serges 21c; do Perkins 12½c; Atlantic A sheetings 15½c; Stark A 14½@15c, and Tremont E 10½c.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23—P. M.

EXCHANGE—Eastern firm at par@1-10 off buying and 1-10 premium selling.

FLOUR—Steady at $4 87½@6 for spring extras.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; sales of No 1 at $1 [illegible]; No 2 opened at 97c, advanced to 97½c and closed at 96¾@97c; this afternoon the market was inactive at 96¾c, seller October; 98½c for buyer November for No 2. Corn active and ½@1c higher; sales of No 1 at 80c; No 2 at 81@82c; rejected at 61@64c, closing at 80@82½c for No 1; this afternoon the market was inactive at 82c for seller October, and 83½c for buyer October for No 2; 40@41½c in store and 39½c for seller November; 39c or seller first half and 40½@41½c for seller the month, closing at 40@40½c in store. Rye quiet; No 1 at 74@77c; No 2 at 70@71½c; rejected at 65c, closing firmer at 72 for No 2. Barley dull; sales No 2 at $1 12 in store, and $1 14 for seller the month, closing at $1 13@1 15.

HIGHWINES—Less active and easier at $1 13@1 12½.

GROCERIES—Sugar 13¼@14½c for common to prime Cuba.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet for present and active for future delivery; sales at $31 50 for old and $30 for new cash, and $28 75 for seller January. Lard inactive and nominal at 16¾@17c. Dry-salt shoulders 14c and green 10½@11c; green hams steady at 14½c.

CATTLE—Active and less firm at $3@4 25 for common to good Texas steers, $3 75@4 75 for light stockers, $3@4 25 for common to good cows, $5 60@7 12½ for light to choice shipping steers.

HOGS—Quiet and a shade weaker at $8@9 25 for common, $9 40@9 60 for fair to medium, $9 65@9 90 for good to choice.

FREIGHTS—Dull at 5½@6c for wheat to Buffalo.

RECEIPTS—Flour 24 hours—19,800 bbls flour, 59,881 bush wheat, 44,800 bush corn, 48,800 bush oats, 6,546 bush rye, 3,219 bush barley, 6,416 hogs.

SHIPMENTS—3,732 bbls flour, 138,761 bush wheat, 65,584 bush corn, 34,281 bush oats, 1,283 bush rye, 7,343 bush barley, 6,614 hogs.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23—P. M.

TOBACCO—Firmer, but very little offering.

COTTON—Quiet at 24@24½c.

HEMP—Firm; small sales of choice undressed at $170.

FLOUR—Dull; choice superfine and extra sold at $4 50@4 65; double extra at $5@5 25; triple extra $5 75@6 25; fancy family $7@9.

GRAIN—Wheat choice fall active and stiff; medium and low grades slow and a shade lower; No 3 spring 88c; No 1 red fall $1 18@1 20; No 1 do $1 31@1 32; choice $1 35@1 38; No 3 white $1 15; No 1 do $1 31@1 32; choice $1 40@1 45. Corn unchanged, except for choice and fancy white, which is higher; mixed 83@85c; good to prime white 90c; strictly choice 95c. Oats dull and lower at 45c in bulk, and 48@50c in sacks. Barley dull at $1 40@1 45 for Illinois spring; $1 45@1 50 for Indiana fall; $1 50 for prime fall. Rye dull and lower at 66@73c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1 15.

BAGGING—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork dull and lower at $30 free on board; including 300 bbls, seller January, at $28 50. Bacon dull and declining at 17@17½c for shoulders, 20c for clear sides. Lard dull and nominal; sales 500 tcs prime steam, seller January, at 17c.

CATTLE—Active at 3½@6c for inferior to prime and 6½@8c for choice.

HOGS—Firm for packing, averaging 205 to 250 lbs, 8¼@9¼c; retailing at yards at 8@9¼c.

RECEIPTS—Flour 1,500 bbls; wheat, 18,300 bush; corn 5,700 bush; oats, 18,580 bush; barley, 11,800 bush; rye, 1,900 bush; hogs, 230 head.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 23—P. M.

FLOUR—Unchanged; family $5 90@5 75.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, closing at $1 20@1 22 for Nos 2 and 1 red. Corn steadier and in fair demand. Oats 50@58c. Rye firm at 95@96c. Barley dull; No 1 fall sold at $1 15, though not offered to any great extent at this rate.

COTTON—Dull and drooping; middling 24½@25c.

TOBACCO—Dull.

WHISKY—Dull; sales at $1 12@1 14, but not saleable at the close at better than $1 12.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork dull at $31. Lard 17c. Bulk meats nominal; no sales. Bacon nominally unchanged; shoulders 16¼c and sides 19½c. Green meats quiet at 11@11½c; new bulk shoulders offered at 13½c 15 days in salt.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

CHEESE—Without change.

HOGS—In good demand at $9 50@10 25 gross.

GOLD—130½ buying.

EXCHANGE—Dull at 1-10 discount buying.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 23—P. M.

COTTON—Firm; middling 24¼c; sales 1,700 bales; receipts 1,419 bales; exports to Liverpool 3,136 bales.

FLOUR—$5 25, $5 50 and $5 62½.

GRAIN—Corn, white $1 10. Oats 59c.

HAY—$27.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork $33 50. Bacon retailing at 18¼c.

GROCERIES—Sugar, new centrifugal 15½@15¾c; yellow clarified 15c. Molasses drooping; new 80@85.

COFFEE unchanged; choice 25c.

WHISKY—$1 25@1 27.

GOLD—131.

EXCHANGE—Sterling 142¼; New York sight drafts ½@⅛c discount.

MEMPHIS MARKET.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 23.

COTTON—Quiet and nominally 24c. Receipts 1,383 bales; exports 875 bales.

FLOUR—$5 50@8 50.

GRAIN—Corn $1. Oats 63c.

HAY—$27.

BRAN—$23 50@25.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $33@33 50. Lard steady at 19@20½c. Bacon quiet and firm; shoulders 18½c, sides 21@22c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.

FLOUR—Dull and weak; extra family $6 25@7 25; fancy $7 50@8.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; red $1 45@1 48 Kentucky $1 65. Rye $1 05@1 10. Corn dull; mixed Western 97½c. Oats 55@62c.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; crude 21½c. Refined 33c.

PROVISIONS—Small business doing and scarce.

WHISKY—Advanced to $1 20@1 22.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23—P. M.

FLOUR—Dull and weak; Western superfine $5 50@5 75; extra $5 75@6 50; family $7@7 25.

GRAIN—Wheat, nominal at $1 37@1 40. Corn dull; white $1 10@1 15; yellow nominally $1 10. Oats dull at 57@60c. Rye $1 05@1 10.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—In good demand, but scarce at $1 21@1 22.

NASHVILLE MARKET.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 23.

COTTON—Low middling 23½c; good ordinary 22c.

GRAIN—Wheat, red $1 25, amber $1 15, white $1 25. Corn $1 12. Rye $1. Barley $1 25.

FLOUR—$5 50 for superfine to fancy.

PROVISIONS—Bacon sides 20c; hams 22½c; shoulders 17½c.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI.

OLD RELIABLE
LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI
U. STATES MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

FARE $3 50,
INCLUDING
Meals and State-Room.

This is the ONLY LINE running from Louisville to Cincinnati WITHOUT CHANGE.

The Passengers by this Route avoid a Two-mile Omnibus Ride and an Hour's Jostling over Rough Pavements.

Two Daily Lines.

U. States Mail Morning Line at 10 A. M.
GEN. BUELL.......C. DAVID, Master.
BEN. FRANKLIN....SAM. HILDRETH, Master.
Landing at all intermediate points.

Evening Express Line at 8 o'clock P. M.
UNITED STATES.......B. M. WADE, Master.
GEN. LYTLE.........D. WHITTEN, Master.
Landing only at Madison.

Both lines making sure connections at Cincinnati with all the early morning trains for the Eastern cities.

Eastern passengers by this route have no change from Cincinnati to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

Have one night and from 107 to 127 miles less railroad travel than by any other route from Louisville. Tickets for sale at the Galt House and Louisville Hotel ticket offices and on board steamers to all points East. Baggage checked through.

All the above boats leave from the Company's Wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

oc13 dtf FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
MARY HOUSTON......L. B. DUNHAM, Master.
Will leave St. Louis for Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Tuesday, the 26th; Cairo on Wednesday, the 27th, and Memphis on Friday, the 29th.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.
NICK LONGWORTH......KATES, Master.
Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Sup't and Agent.

United States Mail and Adams Express Co.'s Packet For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.
FALESTINE.........HURRY, Master.
Will leave as above on Monday, the 25th, at 5 P. M.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

Regular Express Line Packet.
For Paducah, Cairo, and St. Louis.
SHAMROCK.......G. W. CULLUM, Master,
J. H. Kerr, Clerk.
Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 12 M., positively, from city wharf.
Giving through receipts to all points on the Missouri and Upper Mississippi rivers.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

First Boat Out and from City Wharf.
For Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.
LEONIDAS.......J. L. CARTER, Master.
This elegant steamer will leave for the above and all intermediate points on Monday, the 25th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to MONTCALM & CO., Agents.
No. 26 Fourth street, between Main and river.

"Old Reliable
Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet.
LEONORA No. 2.
NOAH NEAL, Master.......W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk.
Leaves wharf-boat, foot of Fourth street for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 o'clock A. M.
se29 dtf THOS. SMALL, Agent.

MORGAN LINE STEAMERS
For Mobile and Texas Ports.

From New Orleans to Mobile daily, Galveston and Indianola tri-weekly, and Brazos Santiago every Saturday. Tariff of rates to all the above points and through bills of lading given to Mobile [illegible].
B. C. LEVI, Agent,
oc12 dlm No. 9 Fourth street.

For White River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on White, Little Red, and Black rivers, over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company's United States mail-boats leaving Memphis Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 5 P. M.
J. W. FORBES, Agent,
au29 dly No. 41 Fourth street.

For Arkansas River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on the Arkansas river, over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company's elegant line of United States mail-steamers, leaving Memphis on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 P. M.
J. W. FORBES, Agent,
au29 dly No. 41 Fourth street.

Notice to Shippers.

I am giving through bills of lading to Shreveport, Jefferson, and all intermediate points on Red river, and to all points on White, Little Red, and Black rivers, and to Kansas City, Omaha, and Council Bluffs on Missouri river. Also to Bryan, Cheyenne, Corrinne, Ogden, Sacramento, and San Francisco, on the Union Pacific Railroad, and to all points on the Hannibal and St. Joe, and Des Moines Valley Railroads via St. Louis.
M. W. SATTERWHITE,
au29 dtf 38 Fourth street.

NASAL CATARRH,
THROAT DISEASES,
BRONCHITIS,
ASTHMA,
AND
CONSUMPTION.

DR. AYER,
Throat and Lung Institute,
LOUISVILLE,
168 FOURTH STREET,
BETWEEN GREEN AND WALNUT.

Now is the season when Catarrh and Throat Diseases advance most rapidly into Bronchitis and Consumption, and when all diseases of the breathing organs are most aggravated. The fearful rapidity of progress of these terrible maladies, and the great number of deaths by Consumption now occurring, should admonish all who are afflicted with any disease of the breathing organs to make immediate and rational efforts to recover before it has advanced to an incurable stage.

From Hon. R. M. Bishop, Merchant, 38 Main street, Cincinnati.

Having made trial of Dr. I. Winslow Ayer's new remedies in my family, I am happy to state that I have observed the most marked salutary results, and have the fullest confidence in their efficacy in similar cases.

R. M. BISHOP.

Joshua Jones, the Celebrated Furniture Manufacturer of Cincinnati, was Cured of Consumption, and in a Letter thus speaks of the Cure:

My symptoms were those, apparently, of the last stage of consumption. From the first week of using Dr. Ayer's new remedies, I began to improve in every respect. Although wasted and greatly emaciated, and expectorating nearly a quart of matter every day of my life, and with a terrible cough, still I began to gain, and my improvement has continued to the present time. At first I could not walk three blocks, but I can now walk as many miles with little fatigue. I have gained more than twenty pounds in weight, my cough has ceased, and my whole appearance has changed, and I now enjoy perfect health. This wonderful change is due the skill of Dr. I. Winslow Ayer and his new system of cure.

JOSHUA JONES, 41 Park street.

Mr. P. F. Gibson.

Of the firm of Gibson & Ogden, s. w. corner of Fifth and Plum sts., in a letter dated April 12, says:

"I have been under the treatment of Dr. I. Winslow Ayer for Catarrh and Chronic Inflammation of the Throat. The disease had made fearful inroads upon my constitution, and I was apprehensive of Consumption. The new treatment acted with almost magical effect, and my recovery has been rapid, and I feel that I have fully regained my health.

P. F. GIBSON."

Call personally for an examination, and if impossible to do so immediately, write for a list of questions. Address

I. WINSLOW AYER, M. D.,
Lock Box 53, Louisville, Ky.

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Opera House.

HARRY C. BATES........Sole Lessee and Manager.

Production of Mrs. Laura Keene's play,

Our American Cousin

Which is identified with the great comedians, Mr. Jos. Jefferson and Mr. E. A. Sothern.

Monday Evening, October 25, 1869,

Will be performed the popular play,

OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,

With a powerful cast....To conclude with the farce of 100 MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE.

Wednesday—The celebrated Brignoli Opera Troupe.

Louisville Opera House,
BRIGNOLI!
FAREWELL TOUR.
Positively Three Nights Only.

MR. H. C. BATES has the honor to announce to the citizens of Louisville and its vicinity that he has made arrangements with Mr. C. A. Chizzola, agent of Brignoli's Operatic Troupe, for the farewell appearances of Sig. P. Brignoli in THREE

Grand Operatic Performances!

Wednesday, Oct. 27; Thursday, Oct. 28; and Friday, Oct. 29;

With the following eminent artists: MISS ISABELLA McCULLOCH, the distinguished Prima Donna Soprano; MISS HENNE, the talented contralto; SIG. SUSINI, the famous Basso; SIG. PETRILLI, the renowned Baritone; SIG. LOCATELLI, Basso Cantante; SIG. CICCONE, the great Chanteuse Soloist; SIG. G. GIORZA, the eminent Pianist, and SIG. P. BRIGNOLI, the sweet, silver-voiced tenor.

FIRST NIGHT—Wednesday, Oct. 27—First Part—Grand Operatic Concert. Second Part—Second act of the tragic opera, Lucrezia Borgia. Third Part—Third act of the romantic opera, Faust.

SECOND NIGHT—Thursday, Oct. 28—Acts from Trovatore, Crispino, and Martha.

THIRD NIGHT—Friday, Oct. 29—Benefit Night—Entire New Programme.

ADMISSION.

Parquette and Dress Circle	$1 50
Reserved Seats	[illegible]
Family Circle	[illegible]
Gallery	[illegible]

The sale of reserved seats will commence Monday, Oct. 25, at the box office. oc24

THE PERRET ZOUAVES
WILL GIVE THEIR
FIRST ANNUAL BALL
AT THE
Masonic Temple,
Monday Evening, Nov. 1, 1869.

Committee of Arrangements—Lieut. W. C. McDowell, Lieut. John Noonan, John Kelly, Wash. Olson, F. McManus, Geo. Traisor, Edward Connell.

Floor Managers—Lieut. Wm. Stodgell, Thos. Fogerty, Sergeant Wm. Ryan, John Trainor, Paul Graham, John J. Clancey, C. Lyons, Oliver Cox, John Fleming, Mat. Gill.

Capt. M. Knight, Musical Director; Lieut. John Noonan, Assistant.

Tickets for sale at the door. oc18 d5-su F&Su

MASONIC TEMPLE.

THE Minerva Literary Society will perform, on Friday, Oct. 29, the great drama of five acts, DER SONNWENDHOF, By Dr. Mosenthal. Admission, 50 cents. Tickets to be had of the members of the Minerva Society and at the door of the hall. oc24 d[illegible]

ACADEMY!
MR. WASTELL'S
Dancing Academy!
ODD FELLOWS' HALL.
Days of Tuition—Fridays and Saturdays.

MR. W. has the honor to announce that he is the first teacher to introduce the only two new dances of the season, viz: the beautiful valse entitled Belgravia, and the new Belgian Quadrille. Music by Dan Godfrey. To be had of Mr. Wastell.

Woodland Garden!

EVERY SUNDAY.

The day will be duly celebrated in this roomy and pleasant Garden by a sacred concert both in the afternoon and evening.

GREAT WESTERN STAR BAND

will execute some of their best pieces under the leadership of that excellent musical director CHRIS HAUPT.

—ALSO—

MONDAY and EVERY EVENING during the week, from 8 to 10 o'clock,

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT!

☞ Monday Evening's Concert will close with a GRAND BALL.

BEN. STRUBE, Proprietor.

Weisiger Hall.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, 26, and 27.

ALLEN, PETTINGILL, DELLAMATER & HENGLER'S

SENSATION MINSTRELS,

The 4 Greatest Comedians in the World! Assisted by a full and efficient Orchestra and Vocal Corps.

Admission 50c. Reserved seats 75c. Gallery 25c. Doors open at 7; begin at 8 o'clock. Seats secured at Wm. H. Hays', 112 Fourth st. oc24 d3 F. J. SARGENT, Agent.

FIRST GRAND ANNUAL BALL
Falls City Lodge (No. 192) of the K. O. S. C.

WILL be given at the Odd Fellows' Hall MONDAY Evening, Oct. 25, 1869, Saint Crispin's Eve. Music by the Great Western Star Band. Tickets $1, admitting gentleman and ladies. oc19 d6

Roller Skating

THE Rink will be open Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings from 7 to 10 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons from 2 to 5 o'clock. And every Saturday morning from 9 to 12 o'clock for the instruction of ladies and children. Tuesday and Saturday evenings for ladies and gentlemen, and Thursday evening assemblies. Several competent teachers are now employed, whose attention will be devoted gratuitously to those wishing to learn. [illegible]

Plimpton's Roller Skates.

TERRITORIAL rights in the South and West for sale. For particulars apply or send for circular to BARNES & WALKER, at Glover Skating Rink, Louisville, Ky. Skates also furnished. [illegible]

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM—Suitable for two or three gentlemen. Apply at 141 Jefferson st., bet. Fourth and Fifth, north side. oc24 d3

FOR RENT—3-STORY BRICK HOUSE—Of 8 rooms, kitchen, &c., in good order. Apply at 243 Eleventh street, near Chestnut, between 9 and 10 A. M. oc24 d3*

FOR RENT—HALF OF A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE—In a respectable small family, centrally located and in a good neighborhood. Terms reasonable. Address L. M. N., Courier-Journal.

FOR RENT—ROOM—A nice bedroom, on Court place, near Fifth street. Apply at 164½ Fifth street. oc24 d3*

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—A very desirable three-story residence on west side of Fifth street, between Walnut and Chestnut, newly painted and in good repair. Large lot, with stable. Rent $800. Also a two-story house on west side of First street, between Chestnut and Gray, now occupied by Mr. Geo. Pudgey. Rent $400. Apply to THEODORE TRACY, at J. V. Escott & Son's, No. 88 Main st. oc21 d6*

FOR RENT—THE CAPITAL HOTEL—Situated on the northwest corner of Ninth street and Broadway, containing about 15 rooms. This property is immediately opposite the Nashville Railroad Depot, and is well adapted for business of any kind, and especially a hotel and restaurant. For particulars, apply to BUCKEL & SHAFFER, No. 268 Market street, bet. Seventh and Eighth. oc23 d[illegible]

FOR RENT—2 TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSES—Fine large yards, front and back—kitchen, stable, and every convenience—one with 7 and the other with 5 rooms—on Portland avenue, one square above the engine-house. Apply on the premises, No. 639, to Mrs. WHIPPLE. oc23 d[illegible]

FOR RENT—BRICK DWELLING HOUSE—Of 9 rooms, bath-room, servants' room, green-house, stable, &c., north side Jefferson street, bet. Tenth and Eleventh. Will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to J. E. BULL, 257 West Main st. oc22 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Two-story brick dwelling containing 6 rooms, No. 301 Floyd st., between Chestnut and Gray. Apply to R. E. MILES, No. 52 Main, between Second and Third. oc21 d3

FOR RENT—A NO. 1 BUSINESS STAND—On south side of Market street, between Fourth and Fifth. Apply on the premises, No. 166. oc21 d3*

FOR RENT—DESK ROOM—In room No. 4, Johnson's Building, 118 Main st., near Fourth. ROE & LYON. oc16 dtf

FOR RENT—GROCERY & MARKET STAND—One of the best family grocery and market stands in this city, situated on the southeast corner of First and College streets. Apply to ANTHONY ZABONE, No. 6 Broadway, between First and Brook. oc2 dtf

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, IN PORTLAND—Situated on the corner of Commercial and Market streets. Lot 120x180, with stable on it. House in good repair, has 9 rooms, with kitchen, besides a dry cellar, and large cistern in yard. Rent very low. Apply on premises, or to W. B. GRAY, 44 Fourth st., for particulars. se30 dtf

FOR RENT—BUSINESS HOUSE—A No. 1 three-story business house on Main street, between Brook and First. Apply to R. A. SHRADER & CO., southwest corner Brook and Main sts. se28 dtf

FOR RENT OR SALE—BUSINESS HOUSE—By change of business, I will rent or sell my house, situated on Market street, between Brook and Floyd. It contains a very handsome storeroom in front, and the stand is one of the liveliest in the city. For particulars, apply at the premises. HENRY KNABENSCHUH, Market, between Brook and Floyd. se5 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—On Third street, between Main and Market. ALFRED T. POPE, Trustee. au31 dtf

FOR RENT OR SALE—BUILDING—A large three-story brick building with a dry-floored cellar, brick smoke-stack and boiler-room attached, together with an engine, boiler, shafting, etc., all in good working order. The building is on a large lot, 200 feet front, and is suitable for any manufacturing purpose or flour-mill. Possession can be given immediately. For terms of rent or price of the property address Box L., L. P. O. au18 dtf

FOR RENT—A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE—On Preston st., bet. Broadway and Jacob, containing 7 rooms. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, 156 Main st. au12 dtf

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—MARES—From Woodlawn Race Course, on Tuesday night, the 5th of October, two mares, one a brown, with blazed face, about 15½ hands high; the other a rich bay color, about 15 hands high. No marks recollected except that they had the appearance of taking fistula. I will give a liberal reward for their return to Woodlawn or for any information about them. H. W. FARRIS. oc20 d6*

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Two desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for families or gentlemen, with board, in a desirable location. Apply at this office. oc23 d3*

AUCTION SALES.

Immense Sale of City Real Estate!

Buyers and Speculators, Remember
THAT,
On Monday, Oct. 25, 1869, commencing at 2 O'clock P. M.,

An Extensive & Unreserved Auction Sale

Of choice real estate, improved and unimproved, will take place. It will embrace

Three Very Superior and Elegantly arranged family residences, with large and desirable lots, and

100 FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE LOTS!

located on the very best streets of the city, and in its

Geographical Center!
ON
2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th & 7th Sts.,

Only a short distance from Kentucky, convenient to street railways, and on streets supplied with water and gas. This sale will surpass in extent and value of property any ever before made in Louisville.

No Property Withdrawn Because Bids Are Too Low.

Everything Will be Put up and Sold.

Plats ready for distribution giving full particulars. Omnibuses and carriages will be at our office at 1½ o'clock, to convey all persons free of charge to and from the sale.

MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

BY W. H. PASSMORE & CO.

Important and Attractive Sale
Of a Large and Choice Collection of
PAINTINGS
Selected with great care, and under the most favorable circumstances, during the past year,
On the Premises,
165 FOURTH STREET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 29, 1869, at 3 o'clock, we shall proceed to sell, at public auction, one of the most valuable collections of PAINTINGS ever offered in this city, all by well-known artists of ability—Via Varan, Perret, M. Giraud, Leonardi, Malbranche, Renie, Chardin, Wellig, and many others. We are confident the collection will in all respects commend itself to lovers of art.

Open for exhibition day and evening on Wednesday, Oct. 27, and prior to the sale. Catalogues at the salesroom. The ladies are respectfully invited to attend the sale. Chairs will be provided for their accommodation. The sale will be continued at 7½ o'clock Friday night, and at 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Saturday.

oc24 dtd W. H. PASSMORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

SPECIAL FOUR DAYS' SALE,

TUESDAY, Oct. 26,
1,500 lots assorted Dry Goods, Clothing, Underwear, &c., consisting of fine cloths, cassimeres, all wool linseys, flannels, alpacas, jeans, and underwear; 200 lots assorted coats, pants, and vests.

WEDNESDAY, 250 cases Boots and Shoes, many desirable articles.

THURSDAY, 400 cases Boots and Shoes; 50 cases boys' and youths' extra kip boots.

FRIDAY, 500 lots Dry Goods and Notions.

Commencing each day at 9½ o'clock.

oc24 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

THREE DAYS' AUCTION SALES
BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.
Oct. 26, 27, and 28, of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

TUESDAY, 26th, at 10 o'clock A. M., 500 cases Boots and Shoes, in men's, boys', and youths' heavy kip, calf, and buff boots, balmorals, brogans, congress boots, &c.; women's, misses', and children's shoes in great variety; all seasonable and fresh goods; also Trunks and Valises.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Oct. 27 and 28, at 9½ A. M., Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Notions, &c., in great variety, embracing some very desirable lines. Also, at 12 M. each day, fresh invoices Clothing, in men's over coats, cassimere suits and half suits, cashmere and satinet pants, and vests, &c.; also men's and boys' black and colored fur and wool hats.

Terms cash. THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,
oc24 Auctioneers.

BY HAYES & McNETT,
119 Fifth street, near Jefferson.

Three Extra Fine Oil Paintings, Splendid Walnut, Rosewood, Mahogany and Cherry French Bedsteads; Fine Cottage and Shuck Mattresses; Fine Walnut and Cherry Wardrobes; Fine Bureaus, Extension Tables, Chairs, Cupboard Safes, and a Large Lot of Second-hand Household Furniture, Carpets, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY MORNING, Oct. 25, at 10 o'clock, at our auction-rooms, we will sell as above. Terms cash.

oc24 HAYES & McNETT, Auctioneers.

BY PEARSON & MEDDIS.

Executor's Sale of Desirable Residence,
AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1869, at 4 o'clock, we will, by order of executor of R. C. Howard, sell at auction a three-story brick residence, containing eleven rooms, situated on the north side of Walnut street, between First and Second. Sale positive to settle estate. Terms at sale.

oc24 d3 PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

Fine Furniture and Large French-plate Mirrors at a Private Residence
AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY MORNING, Oct. 25, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Jno. Muir, No. 35 West Walnut street, between First and Second, we will sell the entire furniture, consisting in part of parlor and chamber sets, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, china [illegible]

C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

Sale Postponed to Monday, Oct. 25—Trustee's Sale of Valuable Real Estate at Auction.

ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, October 25, 1869, by order of trustee, we will sell at auction, on the premises, the following real estate, to-wit: [illegible]

MERIWETHER & ISAACS, Auct'rs.

BY BUCKEL & SHAFFER.

New Two-story Frame House and Lot,
AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY, Oct. 26, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, No. [illegible] street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, we will sell a new two-story frame house of 6 rooms, [illegible]

BUCKEL & SHAFFER, Auctioneers.

JAMES T. HELM, M. D.

OFFICE, Northwest corner of Second and Jefferson streets. Residence, No. 307 Second street, between Gray and Broadway. [illegible]

WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER—With $1,500 cash, to take an active half interest in a business which is now paying handsomely and increasing daily. Said business can be increased to an unlimited amount. The present owner has the same business in another city, which occupies all his time. For full particulars address H. K. G., Post-office. oc24 d3*

WANTED—300 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? for good cooks, washers and ironers, nurses, seamstresses, housekeepers, governesses, teachers, maids, &c., go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets. Females directed to situations free. MILLER & CO. oc24 d3*

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE OR SELL—A new and complete cottage of 4 rooms, with 2 acres of ground, in Preston Valley, for a good house and lot, centrally located in the city. Apply to WARFIELD & WEST, 38 West Jefferson street.

WANTED—BOARDERS—2 single gentlemen can be accommodated with board by Mr. WILLIAMS, west side Locust street, bet. Chestnut and Maple, Jeffersonville, Ind.

WANTED—5,000 PERSONS, male and female, in all situations. EMPLOYERS find promptly the help they need. Help directed to stores, offices, workshops, residences, &c., for engagement. Clerks, servants, porters, salesmen, laborers, &c. KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner of Fourth and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—FAMILY—A careful American or German family to occupy, at a very low rent, one lower and three upper rooms of the school building on the corner of Broadway and Third streets. Inquire on the premises between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED—A COLORED BOY OR MAN—To do light work about a house. Apply at No. 181 Third street.

WANTED—NURSE—For a young child. Reference required. Apply at No. 298 Fourth st. oc24 d3*

WANTED—A GOOD WASH WOMAN and one good CARPENTER by the month at U. S. Hotel.

WANTED—TO RENT OR LEASE—HOUSE—A moderately well furnished house, suitable for a small family, without little children, who would take the best of care of the same, and might board the present occupant if mutually desirable. A reasonable monthly rent allowed. References exchanged. Address W. P. B., Courier-Journal office. se14 eodtf

WANTED—TO BUY—Several hundred barrels cider, in large and small lots, to be delivered within 30 to 60 days. Arctic Manufacturing Co., No. 36 Second street, below Main. se27 deodtf

WANTED—BOARD—Near line of street railway, in a strictly private family, by a gentleman and wife, and daughter 8 years of age. Address J. N. C., P. O. drawer 303. oc21 TuFr&Su

WANTED—SALESMEN—A few reliable energetic salesmen, to sell by sample standard goods. Address H. H. RICHARDS & CO., 413 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—A WHITE SERVANT—Who is a good cook, washer, and ironer, and can come well recommended, can obtain a good home by applying to GEO. A. OWEN, 288 Second and College streets. oc23 d2*

WANTED—SERVANT—A good white cook, washer and ironer. None but one who can come well recommended need apply. Inquire at No. 139 Gray street.

WANTED—HARDWARE SALESMAN—A competent and experienced hardware salesman, by a house in a large Southern city. Address, with references, A. B. C., this office. oc23 d3*

WANTED—A GOOD TAILOR—At No. 68 Market street, bet. Second and Third. oc23 d3*

WANTED—BOARD—In a strictly private family, with one room and small room adjoining, by a gentleman and wife, and son 8 years old. A fair price will be paid. Would prefer rooms unfurnished. Address F, 8 East Main, opposite Galt House. oc23 d3*

WANTED—BONES—I wish to purchase old bones of all descriptions, by the ton. Address JOHN A. BATTENTINE, Louisville P. O. oc20 d6

WANTED---AGENTS.

WANTED—DISTRICT, LOCAL, AND SPECIAL AGENTS—By the World Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, to work anywhere they may wish in the State of Kentucky. Terms liberal. Address "Manager," P. O. Box 97, Louisville, Ky. se8 d3m-F&Su

WANTED—AGENTS—We want at once a few good, active, industrious men, who can come well recommended both as to habits and business capacity, to sell the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-Machine in the country. Apply to WM. SUMNER & CO., No. 1 Masonic Temple, Louisville. oc3 d3

WANTED—AGENTS—HIGHLY IMPORTANT—An agent wanted in every county in the United States, to take an interest in a new article, just patented, that will sell on sight to every housekeeper. It is a portable furnace, that fits in the holes of any cook stove or range. Three meals per day will be perfect to cook by using it. It will boil, broil, roast, toast, bake, stew, heat irons, &c. Any man, with a small capital, can clear from $15 to $30 per day. The right of a State is a sure fortune. Call on or address O. SHOWN, 78 Church street, Nashville, Tenn. se8 dtf

$25 A DAY made at home!—30 entirely new articles for Agents. Samples sent free. Address H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me. au24 d3m&wt5m

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT—Corner Eighteenth and Lytle streets. Title perfect. Price $600 cash. Apply to W. H. MUNROE, at the Stocking Factory, 148 Market st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

FOR SALE—ORGAN—One of Smith's fine cabinet organs, rosewood case, 5 stops—suitable for either parlor, church, or Sunday-school—very cheap. Inquire at Courier-Journal office. oc24 d3*

FOR SALE—REGULATION INFANTRY SWORD AND BELT—Cheap. Inquire at 41 Green st.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND BUGGY—Bay mare, 7 years old, gentle, sound in every respect, fine roadster, can trot close to three minutes with buggy; never been trained; can be seen at Monin's stable, Third street, between Market and Jefferson. Will sell mare and buggy jointly or separately. oc23 d3*

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—Having engaged in another business I wish to sell my interest in the drug store of McDowell & Wallace, corner of Fourth and Green streets. This store is doing a good business and the location is the best in the city. W. P. McDOWELL.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AT A DECIDED BARGAIN—A neat and well-finished 2-story and attic brick house, No. 230 west side First st., bet. Walnut and Chestnut, containing nine rooms, with gas throughout. Lot 29 feet front by 200 deep to a 20-foot paved alley. Front and side entrance. Stable, carriage house, and all modern conveniences. For price and terms, call on the owner on the premises or R. J. JONES, at his tobacco factory, No. 479 West Market st. oc21 dtf

FOR SALE—MEDICINE AND TOILET DEPOT—Situated in one of the best blocks in the city for a retail trade, is offered at a bargain, as the proprietor designs leaving the city. Apply to W. T. WILLIAMS, 103 Third st., between Market and Jefferson. oc19 dtf

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—On Lower Brook street, between Jackson and Hancock. Inquire of C. ABEL, No. 165 Market st., between Floyd and Preston. oc19 d6*

FOR SALE OR RENT—A modern built two-story brick house, containing six rooms and cellar, gas and water through the house, on Sixth street, No. 236, between Walnut and Chestnut, west side. Possession given the first November next. Apply to EDW. PEYNADO & CO., at the Galt House and Louisville Hotel cigar stands. oc14 dtf

FOR SALE—TWO DWELLINGS—Situated on the north side of Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets. The lots to each are 40 feet front by 160 feet deep to an alley. The houses are complete, having eight rooms each, with gas and water, iron railings, and all modern improvements. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, Main, between Fourth and Fifth streets, or to SNEAD & CO., Market, between Eighth and Ninth streets.

FOR SALE---COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—PLANTATION—320 acres of the best Sea Island cotton land in Middle Florida, on the railroad from Tallahassee to Savannah. Price $7 per acre and terms easy. Must be sold by the 1st of January, as the owner is in Louisville and cannot go back. For further information apply at this office. oc24 d3*

FOR SALE—FARM—I offer for sale my farm, in Owen county, 3½ miles from Worthville, on the Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad. Said farm contains 536 acres, all under fence, 460 acres river bottom, the balance finely timbered and well set in grass. 300 acres now in timothy. There are good dwellings, negro cabins, tobacco house, orchard, and four springs. This is one of the best hay and stock farms on the Kentucky river. Will sell all or a part, with or without stock. For further particulars apply to POLLOCK BARBOUR, in Louisville, E. D. HAVEN, in Lagrange, or to the undersigned, on the premises. Terms easy. F. S. EWING. se16 eod6*

FOR SALE—SOAP PRESS—To fancy soap manufacturers, a new press for pressing toilet soap for sale. Apply to DANIEL McKINLEY, cor. Walnut and Johns streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. oc21 d3

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST FARM IN JEFFERSON COUNTY—On Floyd's Fork, one mile and a half east of O'Bannon's station on the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad, one mile from the Shelbyville Branch Railroad, now under construction, containing three hundred and thirty-five (335) acres. Good frame house, six rooms and hall, servants' houses, with smoke-house, carriage and ice houses, two corn-cribs, stable, cowhouse, plenty of good water, in fact all requisite out-buildings—a very fine orchard of about one thousand bearing trees, all varieties, about seventy-five acres timbered, rest in grass and corn. All lands well watered. Convenient to churches, schools and mills, and under good fences. As I wish to remove from the State, I will sell this farm at a sacrifice. Address G. W. STEWART, O'Bannon's P. O., L. C. & L. R. R. oc16 d[illegible]

FOR SALE OR RENT—250 ACRES OF LAND—On the Shelbyville Branch turnpike, about 3½ miles from the city, and a short distance from the Fair Grounds station on the Lexington R. R. The improvements are a good two-story house containing 10 rooms, 2 halls, bath-room, pantry, with kitchen, large cellar, and out-buildings. Terms [illegible]. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 156 Main st.

FOR SALE—LAND—I offer for sale 226½ acres of land, lying near the L. and N. R. R., 12 miles from the city. The land is well improved. Terms easy. THOS. W. RILEY. oc3 d[illegible]

LOST.

LOST OR STOLEN—DOG—A black and tan colored dog, answering to the name of "Tip." Any one delivering him at H. M. HINKLE'S, No. 11 East Green street, will be suitably rewarded. oc24 d3*

LOST—COW—On Sunday night last, a middle-sized milch cow, color dark brown and white, brown spots under each eye, white face, three rings on her horns, and crumpled horns, tail white. Any one who will give any information to the owner, ALEXANDER SHANKS, corner of Eleventh and Duncan sts., or Courier-Journal office, will be liberally rewarded. oc23 d3*

LOST—SPECTACLES—On Friday, the 8th, about 11 o'clock, a pair of gold spectacles with the name of James Douglas, Louisville, Ky., engraved on them. Supposed to be lost on the street car or the lost Preston street car. I will pay a suitable reward if delivered at the Main street Flour Mill, between Floyd and Preston sts. JAMES DOUGLAS. oc23 d3*

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—MARE—On the 6th inst., a bay mare, about 15 hands high, with a white star and blaze on forehead. Appraised at $[illegible]. The owner can get her by proving property and paying charges. [illegible] CASPARI, Oldham county, Ky.

TAKEN UP—COW—Red and white spotted cow, at No. [illegible] street. Owner can get her by paying cost of advertising.

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—This is to give notice that on the 19th day of Oct., A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAS. DEARING, of the county of Henry, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at [illegible] before [illegible], Register, on the [illegible] day of [illegible], A. D. 1869, at [illegible] o'clock A. M. [illegible] Marshal as Messenger.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky. In Bankruptcy. [illegible] Petition for their discharge [illegible] by order of Court, the creditors of [illegible] to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. [illegible]

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky. In Bankruptcy. [illegible] by order of Court, the creditors of [illegible] [illegible] to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. [illegible] oc21 2at

THE COURIER-JOURNAL,

An Organ of National Democratic Government, Free Trade, Progressive Commerce, Western and Southern Domestic Economy, Civilization, and Peace.

1870.

THE approaching advent of a new year furnishes an occasion for placing before the notice of the public in a full and compendious form, the plans and prospects of the COURIER-JOURNAL for the immediate future: and, also, for explaining somewhat of its character and antecedents as a popular newspaper.

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